The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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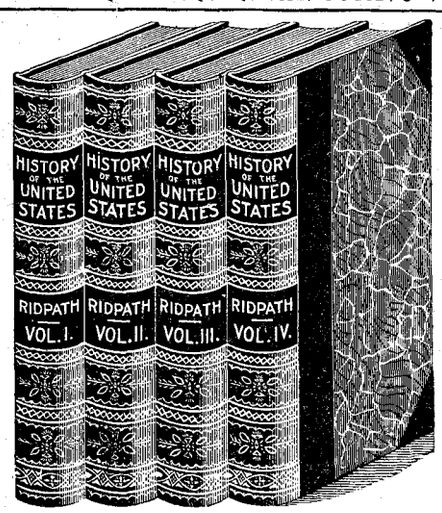

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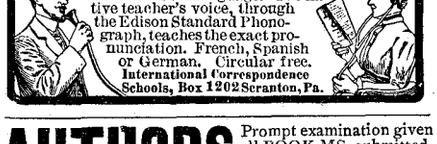

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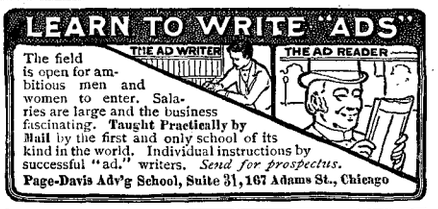

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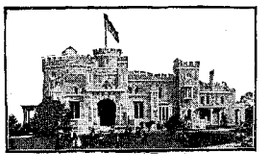

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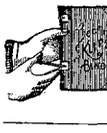

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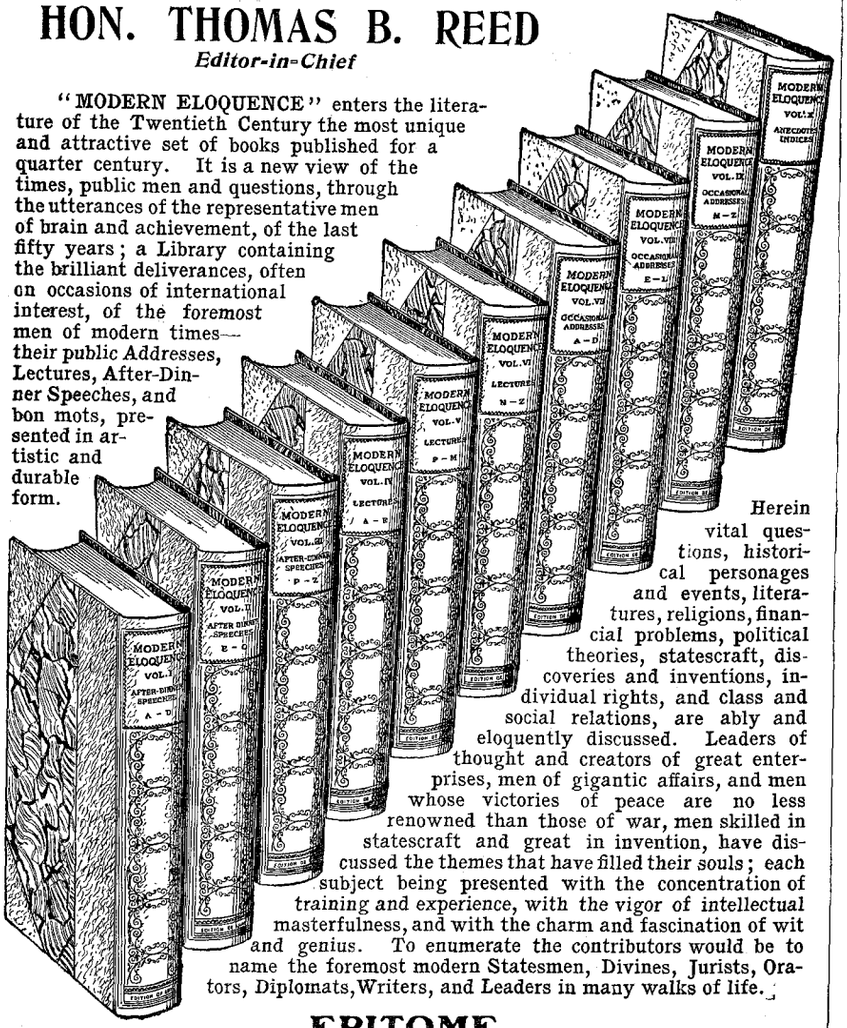

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

FORECASTING THE RESULTS OF THE STEEL STRIKE.

PRACTICALLY all the newspapers that attempt to predict how the steel strike will end express the belief that the strikers have lost the battle. The trust is gradually but steadily starting mill after mill with non-union labor, and has rejected the offer to settle the strike by arbitration. Figures quoted in a comment given below show that the Amalgamated started the fight with a much smaller force and with smaller resources than had been commonly supposed; and *The Labor World* of Pittsburg calls for the impeachment of President Shaffer "for plunging the Amalgamated into a strike that was unwarranted," and declares that "the fight against the steel trust is lost." The Washington *Times*, too, thinks that "on the whole, the indications seem to favor the idea that the strike will not last much longer," and the New York *Evening Post* says that "the numerous reports concerning the starting of mills here and there show that the steel strike is rapidly disintegrating." "Undoubtedly," observes the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, "the strike has proved a failure." It seems to many papers that President Schwab of the trust has made up his mind to crush the Amalgamated out of existence, and the Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette* says that "the declared attitude of the United States Steel Corporation leaves no room for hope that any of the offers of arbitration now being made will be entertained." The New York *Sun* and the Brooklyn *Citizen*, indeed, think the trust ought not to consent to arbitration. "An unqualified surrender of Shaffer," says the latter paper, "is what it ought to insist upon." The New York *Press* appeals to President Shaffer to call off the strike at once for the sake of the men, and the Chicago *Evening Post* agrees that it is "time to sue for peace." That Mr. Shaffer has failed, says the Boston *Herald*, "seems now to be generally admitted even by those who greatly deplore his want of success."

The Pittsburg *Times*, published in the center of the strike district, says:

"The history of strikes makes it plain that to win in an unqualified degree strikers must win promptly—right off the bat, as it were. The necessities of men's families, the possibility of having to remove to another neighborhood, the spectacle of men from other communities taking their places, the temptations and weariness of enforced and unwelcome idleness, the lack of a tangible issue, such as more wages and fewer hours of labor—all these considerations eventually have their influence in weakening the lines. When you add to these the lack of effectual and general cooperation by other labor-unions and the absence of that active and sympathetic public sentiment which has so often in the past been quick to respond to the appeal of a striking organization, the dispassionate observer can not help but be puzzled to discover in the pending contest any element or sign of ultimate victory for the Amalgamated Association."

Some interesting figures showing the strength of the labor-union when it began its battle with the trust are contained in the following comment by the Louisville *Courier-Journal*:

"The more that is learned about the Amalgamated Association and the slenderness of its resources, the greater the wonder both that it dared to strike, and that it poses as the representative of union labor. Some two months before the strike a careful sketch of the organization was published in the *Courier-Journal* and other newspapers, in which it was explicitly stated that the membership was a little under

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION.

Officers Sitting (left to right)—Walter Larkin, V. P. 2d District; M. F. Tighe, Assistant Secretary; John Williams, Secretary-Treasurer; Theodore Shaffer, President; Ben I. Davis, Editor "A. A." Journal; John Chappell, V. P. 8th District: David Rees, V. P. 1st District,

Officers Standing (left to right)—Clem Jarvis, V. P. 5th District; C. H. Davis, V. P. 3d District; John H. Morgan, Trustee; Fred. Williams, V. P. 7th District; Elias Jenkins, Trustee; John Ward, V. P. 6th District; W. C. Davis, V. P. 4th District; John Pierce, Trustee; John Hodge, President Steel Smelters' Association of England.

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14,000. The temerity displayed by President Shaffer in ordering a general strike and his talk of boundless resources gave the impression that some 40,000 skilled mechanics composed the Amalgamated membership, and that they had funds sufficient to carry on a protracted struggle.

"It turns out that the earlier statement was correct. The secret of the membership and the receipts and expenses for the past twenty-five years have leaked out, with the result that it is now known that when the Amalgamated Association entered upon its present warfare it had but 160 active subordinate lodges with a total of 13,892 members and a balance of only $74,898 in its treasury. Yet with this pitiful showing of strength, the infatuated leaders rushed into a war with the strongest and ablest managed corporation in the world. Small as the army was, all the force could not be controlled, and of the 9,392 employed by the steel trust probably not over 8,000 have gone out, tho in all some 80,000 or 90,000 laborers have been made idle.

"It is obvious that the Amalgamated Association never had more than the ghost of a show for victory. Shaffer's mind and those of his associates have been full of misconceptions. In the first place he counted upon the popular antipathy to trusts to bring the force of public opinion to his support, and in the next place he relied upon producing a panic in the stock-market, which should frighten the steel stockholders into conceding the association's demand. In both these matters he was disappointed. The public could not approve a causeless strike and there was no headlong decline in the value of steel shares. The lowest range reached after the announcement of the failure of the conference between the manufacturers and labor leaders only put down the market about ten points, and such effective support was received that a rally has been steadily going on ever since.

"Under the circumstances the failure of the strike was a foregone conclusion from the start."

AN EPIDEMIC OF LYNCHING.

THE frequency of lynchings in the South of late, in spite of the efforts of such sheriffs as those mentioned in these columns last week, is stirring up comment in every part of the country. In the last few weeks these mob executions have sometimes occurred as often as one a day, the victim usually being burned alive. The Atlanta *Constitution* says that this state of affairs "has, perhaps, never been more acute than at the present time." Many papers note the fact that while the burning of Sam Hose a few years ago sent a thrill of horror throughout the country, the negro burnings of the past few weeks have been indifferently dismissed with a few lines each in some obscure corner of the newspaper. Many note, too, that lynching seems to increase crime instead of acting as a deterrent, and the Columbia *State* declares that legal hangings would accomplish the purpose much more effectually. "In substantiation of this," it says, "we might direct attention to the fact that in the above list [of recent lynchings] South Carolina does not appear, and in connection with that fact recall that the only assaults which have occurred in this State within the last three years have been punished by the law, and further, that since the two or three trials, convictions, and executions for such crimes within that time, there has not been an assault committed by a negro on a white woman in this State." In Wetumpka, Ala., last week, a member of a lynching party was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to life imprisonment, six men are in jail in Nashville on a similar charge, and warrants are out for others.

The Southern papers denounce these mob executions as strongly as those of the North. The Rome (Ga.) *Tribune* says there is not a community in the South where men who chained a mad dog or a mad bull to the stake and burned it alive would not be prosecuted, and it adds that the people of the South must call a halt upon the "horrible practise" of burning negroes, "or the South will go back into darkness and barbarism."

Where Will it End?—"Lawlessness feeds on lawlessness. Formerly the mob was satisfied to hang its victim. When the Texas mob burned a negro it was a shock to the country. The world regarded it with horror. But as crime becomes familiar its repulsiveness grows less. The first burning of a victim by a mob suggested the crime to others, and it has been repeated so often it has ceased to be more shocking to the benumbed public mind than an ordinary hanging formerly was. It has grown to be the common method of the mob. It will grow more common and on smaller provocation until some more fiendish and brutalizing method is resorted to. Cannibals eat their victims. We have not arrived at that point—yet. The enlightened mind can not fail to realize that such crimes can not be committed without injury to those who commit them. The fire may consume the victim, but the crime leaves black scars on the living which do not heal. There is a penalty for all this which we shall not escape. The thoughtful must shudder as they contemplate this downward drift. Where will it end?"—*The Nashville American.*

On a Level with Savages.—"We are sickened by reading of a negro criminal put to death by slow fire in Texas—a method

UNCLE SAM: "Poke him in the pocket-book, Frenchy; that's where his heart is." —*The Minneapolis Journal.*

CHINA: "Thank goodness, it's Turkey's turn to be down for a while." —*The Detroit News-Tribune.*

CARTOON SNAPSHOTS OF THE FRANKO-TURKISH TIFF.

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THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE: "I have a dreadful pain in my chest, neck, and shoulders. I think I need a dose of Monroe Doctrine."
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

CANAL COMMISSIONER: "Why, if those fellows keep on revolving so fast, they'll dig a canal before they get through."
—*The Cleveland Leader.*

THE SOUTH AMERICAN SITUATION IN CARTOON.

imitative of Apache Indians at their worst—and of an old man burned in his own home, and all negroes being chased from towns in Missouri, including a number of entirely respectable and inoffensive citizens of that race. Despite the smug declarations that the race problem will solve itself, made by those who wish to elude the trouble of considering a very complicated question, the race conditions are worse than they were twenty-five years ago. The burning of human beings by white men was then unheard of. Now, it is a custom, and the newspapers have ceased to discuss it. Our people have become hardened to the horror. We are destroying our own instincts of civilization and putting ourselves on the level of the vilest savages.

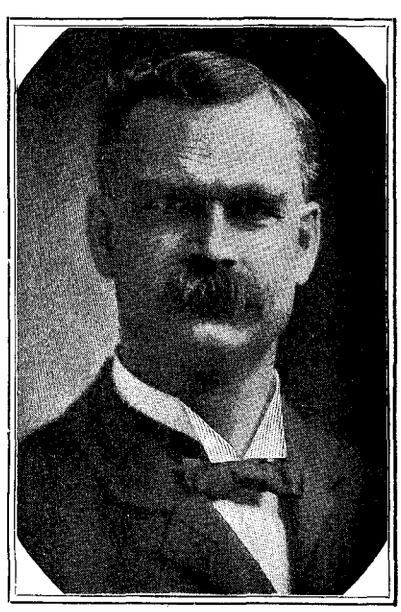
"State sovereignty is the most valuable principle of our Government, and should be maintained at all hazards. Yet, if the States continue to permit horrors like those in Texas and Missouri, it will be a serious question with thinking people whether the general Government should not be asked to interfere, even if an amendment to the Constitution should be required. It may be better to impair a great principle than to bring up our children to regard the burning and slow torture to death of men by mobs as the common and proper method of punishing crime. Such acts revenge themselves gradually but surely. The race guilty of them suffers more in the end, by degradation and loss of civilization, than the race that is the victim of them."—*The Richmond News.*

Statistics of Lynching.—"The number of lynchings during the present year to date has been ninety-nine. In no other year during the last decade has the number been so large during the same period. Of this total there have been thirteen in the North and eighty-six in the South. This is not stated invidiously, but because the relations between lynching and crime are most conspicuous and most easily studied in the South. If the theory of the advocates of lynching be true, then this unusual increase in the number of lynchings should have been accompanied by an unusual decrease in crimes committed. Has such been the case?

"Far from it. While crime has increased all over the country, it has increased most rapidly in the South, and in the four States, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana, where lynchings are most frequent. In Mississippi the record of the last thirty days shows forty-five murders committed. In other States there has been a corresponding increase. Evidently lynching does not prevent murder. In the South criminal assault is characterized as 'the usual cause' of lynching, tho it is not so, murder being the principal cause year by year. Lynching, however, has been regarded as the remedy for that crime, but, instead of preventing or even decreasing it, it is rapidly increasing, and most rapidly in the sections where lynchings are most numerous and most barbarous. Is it not about time, then, for lynchers to ask why their prescription fails, and for the people of the South to determine that the enforcement of law is a more effective remedy, and that the punishment of crime by the commission of crime is a failure wherever tried?"—*The Chicago Tribune.*

CONGRESSMAN LITTLEFIELD'S CRITICISM OF THE INSULAR DECISIONS.

REPRESENTATIVE LITTLEFIELD'S address on the insular decisions of the Supreme Court before the recent session of the American Bar Association at Denver has attracted national attention, and has had the effect of bringing once again into prominence the whole issue involved in the insular cases. Mr. Littlefield's criticism is considered all the more noteworthy on account of the fact that he is a Republican, and the Kansas City *Times* (Dem.) goes so far as to say that he is "acknowledged by his colleagues to be the ablest member of his party in Congress." Mr. Littlefield said, in part (we quote from the Denver *News*):



CONGRESSMAN CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD, OF MAINE.

"With the greatest respect for the court and without intimating, either directly or indirectly, that any justice was actuated by any censurable motive, I feel bound to say it seems to me that they were too profoundly impressed with the supposed consequences of an adverse decision. . . . . .

"The insular cases, in the manner in which the results were reached, the incongruity of the results, and the variety of incon-

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sistent views expressed by the different members of the court, are, I believe, without a parallel in our judicial history. It is unfortunate that the cases could not have been determined with such a preponderance of consistent opinion as to have satisfied the profession and the country that the conclusions were likely to be adhered to by the court. Until some reasonable consistency and unanimity of opinion is reached by the court upon these questions, we can hardly expect their conclusions to be final and beyond revision."

"What are the direful consequences that inhere in the application of the provisions of the Constitution to the Territories?" he continued; "where is the bugbear? Is citizenship really so extremely serious?" The judgment, he maintained, was utterly inconsistent with the past history of this country, and the opinions of the different justices are "in irreconcilable conflict with each other." In short, "the foundation upon which this decision rests is too insecure to insure permanence."

Mr. Littlefield's address, we are told in the press despatches, "drew forth loud and long-continued applause, and a motion was made to tender him a vote of thanks." One of the lawyers present, however, Mr. Adolph Moses of Chicago, protested against what he styled "an unwarranted attack upon the Supreme Court of the United States," and on the following day Judge Townsend, of New Haven, from whose court the insular cases were referred to the Supreme Bench, vigorously defended the legality of the decisions, declaring that Mr. Littlefield had given no facts to "support his assertion that the decisions of the Supreme Court were contrary to precedent and authority."

In many papers Mr. Littlefield's sentiments find a sympathetic echo. "The newspapers, it seems, are not alone in their inability to make head or tail of the business," remarks the Boston *Herald* (Ind.); while the Rochester *Post-Express* (Rep.) thinks that Mr. Littlefield's criticism was "the professional expression of what many plain people felt." In other quarters, his action is deprecated, on the ground that it is futile and can only tend to lessen respect for the Supreme Court. "It is especially unfortunate," says the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.), "that the court should be discredited in an association of lawyers in which the most exalted institution of the legal profession should be held in the highest esteem." The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), too, objects to the "thrashing over of old straw." It says:

"The Supreme Court decisions referred to but placed upon record an accomplished fact. The new territories are ours as irrevocably as the Louisiana Purchase and the Mexican cession. We should leave the discussion of ancient history to such men as Senator Hoar and Mr. Littlefield, and deal with the facts before us. A great political party exists for the handling of current questions with a view to the future good. It can have no time for the examination of tombstone records."

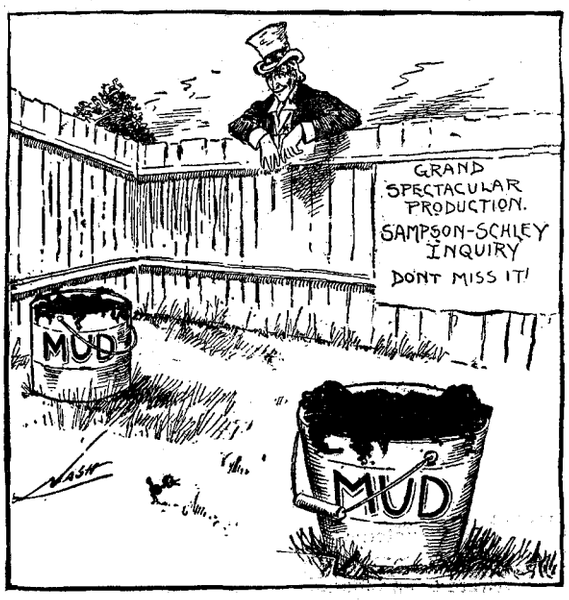
On the other hand, the Baltimore *News* (Ind.) thinks that the question is not finally settled yet, and declares:

"The incident furnishes striking evidence of the widespread existence of feeling in opposition to the novel imperialist policy of the nation. It has been the custom of imperialist newspapers, from the very beginning, to ridicule anti-imperialist sentiment as being peculiar to a few eccentric persons, chronic growlers, and the like. This has been done in face of the fact that such vigorous and stalwart Republicans as Speaker Reed and Senator Hale, as well as such veterans as Edmunds and Hoar and ex-President Harrison, were as emphatically opposed to the new policy as any one. The difficulty that has been encountered all along has been that there never was a chance to refer the question to a real decision by the people or their representatives. Mr. McKinley slid into the expansion business with the smoothness and skill for which he is so distinguished, and, while all along following what seemed to him the popular drift, really carried the country sliding along with him into its present attitude in reference to the control of subject provinces. How largely the judgment thus carried into effect has been a judgment rendered in default may, to some extent, be inferred from the occurrence of yesterday at Denver. Had the Democratic Party in the last campaign been in such condition for a fight as it was at any time from the campaign of 1876 to that of 1892, both inclusive, a very different story might have been told."

A CUBAN VIEW OF OUR ATTITUDE TOWARD THE LATIN REPUBLICS.

SOME of the papers published in Central and South America look upon the Monroe Doctrine as a mask that covers some sinister designs that the United States has upon the smaller republics of the western hemisphere. One of these papers is *El Mundo*, of Havana. *El Mundo* has a suspicion that the United States will make the Venezuela-Colombia affair a pretext for absorbing those countries, and that it will proceed, on one pretext and another, to do the same by all the other nations of the western continents. It says, in rather picturesque rhetoric:

"The United States, in the delirium of greatness and might in



UNCLE SAM: "Everything seems to be in perfect readiness."
—*The Detroit Journal.*

ADMIRAL CERVERA: "And they want me to say that Schley did not come close enough!"
—*The Nashville News.*

THE SAMPSON-SCHLEY COURT IN CARICATURE.

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which they are, have trampled down everything, commencing with their word of honor, pledged in the face of the world, only attentive to the sordid longings of covetousness that after a slow accumulation has exploded in the moment that to them has seemed the most propitious.

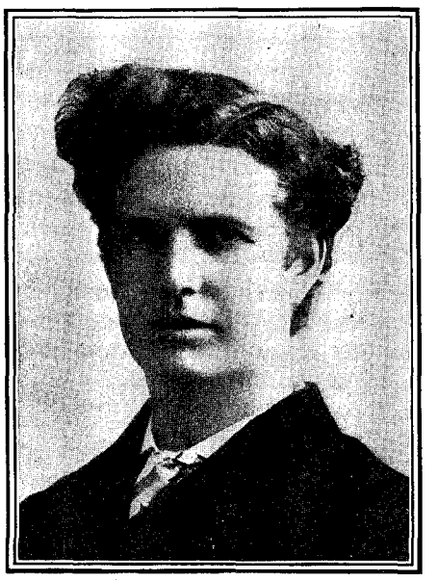
"Now, and with the motive of the war in Colombia, the Yankees prepare to intervene in that Spanish-American republic, and the press of Madrid and of France advise Colombia to reject said interference that is nothing more than artfulness erected into a system to arrive easily and softly, without even imperiling life, to the tranquil possessions of a new portion of the continent.

"With the sad experience acquired by us we put Colombia and the other nations of our race on their guard, so that by all means they prevent American intrusion in their dominions, under the penalty otherwise of seeing themselves enveloped by the iron bonds of the empire of William I., and either let themselves be yoked by the foreigner or sustain with him a gloomy death-duel, eternally long and teeming with scenes of extermination."

The only hope that *El Mundo* sees of successful opposition to the United States is in "true union among all who speak the Spanish language," and it predicts that if such a union is not formed, the race in America will disappear "at the hands of a hybrid monster of Saxon countenance which has hurled himself against it with tooth and nail!" *La Lucha* (Havana) thinks that *El Mundo* must be suffering from "fits of frenzy that resemble those produced by delirium tremens," and remarks that the above article "amply shows that there is some screw loose somewhere."

HOW THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FEEL TOWARD ENGLAND.

SAMUEL E. MOFFETT, of the New York *Journal*, who has had editorial experience extending over many years in a kind of journalism that, to use his own words, "reaches the masses, however superior people may dislike it," thinks that a good deal of misunderstanding as regards popular sentiment in England and in the United States has been caused by irresponsible writers. "The American correspondents of English newspapers," he says, "have always been, with rare exceptions, completely out of touch with American opinion," while "the so-called American writers in English reviews are mostly denationalized persons, whose only aim is to show how superior they are to the mass of their country men." Considering, first of all, the question of American sentiment on the Boer war, Mr. Moffett says:



SAMUEL E. MOFFETT,
Editor-in-chief of the New York *Journal*.

"Four years ago America's attitude would have been one of sympathy for the Boers, intensified by hostility toward England. Now it is one of sympathy for the Boers, checked by friendship for England.

"At the close of the Spanish war it seemed as if the old anti-British spirit in the United States had become extinct. If England had become involved in a war with any Power of Europe, or, still better, with a combination of Powers, American sympathy would have poured out in a resistless flood. The stronger the league of England's enemies, the higher would have arisen the tide of American good will, and, in case of need, sympathy would have been translated into action.

"Unfortunately, the new American regard for England—something, let it be remembered, for which there was neither precedent nor preparation in all the century and a quarter of our national existence—was subjected at the very outset to a strain that would have tested severely a friendship rooted in the habits of generations. Great Britain could have engaged in no enterprise so well adapted to chill American sympathy as her attempt to extinguish the independence of the little South African republics. Americans do not feel altogether easy in their consciences about their own position in the Philippines; but they found themselves charged there with the responsibility for the maintenance of order in a country that had never had an independent government, among a variety of races in all stages of civilization and barbarism, and they were vehemently assured by their European friends, especially in England, that if they shirked that responsibility they would be committing a crime against humanity. But they have never regarded the enterprise with enthusiasm, nor cherished vindictive feelings against the Filipinos fighting for their independence. . . . . .

"As to the argument that England's interference was justified because the Boer states were ruled by a corrupt oligarchy, it proves too much to pass muster in America. We know something of corrupt oligarchies ourselves. If the government of Kruger was as black as its bitterest enemies ever painted it, it was no worse than the city government of New York, and infinitely better than the city government of Philadelphia and the state government of Pennsylvania. If England had a right to subjugate the Boer republics in the name of honesty, she has an equal right to assume the administration of New York to save the people from Tammany, and of Pennsylvania to rescue them from the Republican machine."

Mr. Moffett ridicules the idea that anti-British feeling in the United States is due to the influence of American school histories or to the "Irish vote." The relations between the two countries, he says, depend not upon sentimental considerations of any kind, but upon their present national policies. The American policy is simple, being based on the fact that "the United States is, and intends to remain, the paramount Power of the western hemisphere." He continues:

"If this fundamental principle be once accepted, no country will have any trouble in maintaining harmonious relations with the United States. The American people take very little interest in affairs outside of their own hemisphere. They have found themselves accidentally involved, to some extent, in Asia, but they do not enjoy the experience. They are perfectly willing to give England a free hand in South Africa, altho sentimentally they deeply deplore her course. They are not inclined to be exigent in looking after the interests of American citizens abroad. They have no desire to interfere with the tariff arrangements of other countries, however hardly they may press upon their commerce. In diplomatic conferences affecting matters outside their own sphere of influence they will usually be found easy-going, but in discussions with European Powers on matters affecting the American continent they are as hard as Krupp armor-plate. They would give up all China more willingly than a single inch of Alaska."

It has been the British failure to recognize this sentiment, declares Mr. Moffett, which was chiefly responsible for the friction over Venezuela and the Nicaraguan Canal; and it is the prevalence of this sentiment which makes the Canadian problem one that is likely to become more and more important in the future. "There never were such possibilities of irritation and danger in the relative positions of any two countries in the world as there are in those of Canada and the United States," declares the writer. He concludes:

"There is no reason why Englishmen and Americans should be anything but friends. As Englishmen and Americans they have no cause for quarrel and every cause for good-will. The only thing that can possibly impair their good relations is English interference with the American policy in the western hemi-

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sphere, and the danger of such an interference is due almost entirely to the position of Canada. Hence the necessity for the exercise of the highest diplomatic skill in dealing with Canadian questions."

SCHOOLS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

CONSIDERABLE interest is manifested by the press in the report of Fred. W. Atkinson, superintendent of public instruction in the Philippines, which has just reached Washington. It appears from this report that an effort is being made to displace Spanish with English in the schools, and, eventually, no doubt, throughout the islands. Says the Philadelphia *Ledger:*

FRED W. ATKINSON,

Superintendent of Public Instruction in the Philippines.

"The most interesting part of the report . . . is the announcement that English has been adopted as the medium of instruction in the training of Filipino teachers, and that during the year English will displace Spanish in the schools. Spanish was the official language during the old régime, but even then it was used by a very small proportion of the inhabitants, who speak various Philippine dialects. There are many difficulties in the way of a sudden transition from Spanish to English, but under the gradual process of educating the youth the change will probably be made easily and naturally."

Another interesting part of the report tells about the selection of teachers. To quote again from the same paper:

"The Philippine school law authorized the appointment from the United States of 1,000 school teachers, and of these 781 have been selected. Of the 487 soldiers who applied for positions, 79 passed the examinations, and have exchanged the bayonet for the pen. The school teachers chosen seem generally to be of an unusually high grade, both in character and ability. The 781 were sifted from among over 8,000 applicants, who filed strong testimonials from trustworthy sources, and care was taken to select those who had given evidence of equipment and teaching ability, rather than those who applied because they had nothing else to do. In many instances ambitious young men have entered upon the work, who were filling most acceptably positions as teachers at home.

"The educational system in the archipelago consists of eighteen divisions, each with a division superintendent. One high school in each division will be established next year, and teachers' institutes will soon be held in all the provinces."

ONE PHASE OF IMPERIALISM: The American schoolmaster at work in the Philippines. —*The New York Tribune.*

The Filipinos, old and young, are very eager to learn, and they crowd the schoolrooms until sometimes one teacher has one or even two hundred scholars. Superintendent Atkinson says of the schoolhouses:

"The greatest present need is that of adequate and suitable school buildings. All school buildings occupied by soldiers, or in any way used for military purposes, should be vacated and turned over to school authorities at the earliest practicable moment, and arrangements should be made for the rent or vacation of all convents or other church property now used for school purposes. Nearly all the buildings that have been used for military purposes are in poor condition. It will be necessary for the municipalities to spend money for their alteration and repair. Present school buildings consist, generally, of one or two large rooms, with several teachers carrying on work in each room."

The question of religious instruction was soon settled. Says the report:

"Upon receipt of an official copy of Act No. 74 of the Philippine Commission, which forbids any religious instruction by the teacher, a comprehensive order was issued forbidding the practise of religious devotions or their employment as means of punishment, the discontinuance of all teaching of the catechism or religious doctrine, and the removal from the schoolhouse of all books containing such matter, and the removal from schoolrooms of crucifixes, religious emblems, sacred pictures, placards, etc. These orders were complied with. There was no protest from either parents or teachers, and, as above stated, no diminution in the attendance, the school year closing with the largest attendance in the history of these public schools. To many of the teachers the change was apparently welcome."

The people are so eager to learn that Superintendent Atkinson thinks "it will not be necessary to resort to compulsory education"; and he adds the interesting remark that "Tagalo children, both male and female, are the most precocious I have ever seen, very bright and studious and exceedingly well behaved."

GERMANY'S ADVANCE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

PEOPLE who have been expressing the fear that Germany may get a commercial foothold in South America will be interested in the discovery that Germany already has a larger trade with that continent than we have. The Boston *Herald* brings out this fact in a striking article, and makes the point that in the event of certain international complications (which Senator Lodge and others have freely predicted), Germany "might easily put forth the plea that we had not the least right to interfere with the natural development of German trade." Says *The Herald:*

"To show the relative commercial standing of the two countries, we give below the sales and purchases made by Germany in a number of the South American countries during the calendar year of 1900 and the sales and purchases made in these same countries by the United States, in this instance the transactions being based on those which took place during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. The sales were as follows:

TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	
Germany	$15,232,000
United States	11,537,000
BRAZIL.	
Germany	10,876,000
United States	12,034,000
CHILE.	
Germany	9,496,000
United States	5,294,000

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PERU.

Germany	$2,356,000
United States	3,126,000

URUGUAY.

Germany	2,856,000
United States	1,637,000

VENEZUELA.

Germany	1,190,000
United States	3,271,000

"The purchases made during the same term were as follows:

FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Germany	$55,034,000
United States	8,065,000

BRAZIL.

Germany	27,489,000
United States	70,643,000

CHILE.

Germany	21,277,000
United States	8,645,000

PERU.

Germany	1,642,000
United States	3,656,000

URUGUAY.

Germany	3,665,000
United States	1,183,000

VENEZUELA.

Germany	2,380,000
United States	6,645,000

"The entire purchases and sales made by the United States in South America for the last fiscal year amounted in round numbers to $155,000,000. That constituted the entire value of our exchanges on both sides, and included countries not specified above—Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, British, Dutch, and French Guiana, and Paraguay. But the German purchases and sales in the countries where the classification is made were just about as large as the purchase and sales of the United States in the entire continent of South America, and if we could have, as we have not, the commercial returns from the republics we have classified, it would doubtless be shown that the German commercial interests in our neighboring continent are considerably larger than our own."

The remedy for this unfavorable state of our trade, thinks *The Herald*, lies in trade concessions to our Southern neighbors. It says:

"Considering the diplomatic interest which the German Government has recently shown in South American affairs, and its apparent desire to make its influence felt in opposition to our own in South American matters, it would be no more than prudent if we were to broaden and improve our relations with our Southern neighbors by conceding to them in the way of trade quite a number of opportunities which we now withhold. If we could improve our trade with Chile and the Argentine Republic, we should in all probability strengthen our influence in a part of South America where just now it is far from strong. Indeed, the easiest way to uphold the imperative requirements of the Monroe Doctrine would be for us to open our doors to South American trade, so that the people of that continent could find in the United States the best possible market for their various products. In this way we should bind them to us by the chains of mutual interest, and would effectively prevent any European Government from undermining our influence by diplomatic intrigue or by trade concessions."

And it seems to the Philadelphia *Ledger* that a higher grade of commercial and diplomatic representatives would also be worth while. To quote:

"The Germans have the capacity for taking infinite pains in accomplishing an object, and give attention to details which, it is feared, Americans are prone to neglect or to regard lightly. They have studied their markets carefully, and have sent as agents to sell goods trained men, who know the language, customs, and even regard the prejudices and whims of the people with whom they wish to deal. The question also has its political side. Germany is establishing intimate commercial relations with South America. She is buying and selling goods, founding banks, steamship lines, and strong commercial ties. In every port there is an influential German element of high standing in the community and a consul who represents the highest standard of business methods. In the same ports the interests of the manufacturers and merchants of the United States are represented by consuls chosen wholly and solely for political or partizan reasons. They are not men who have been distinguished for superior business acquirements but for superior pernicious political activity. The colonists already settled will be reinforced by their compatriots, and Germany's interests and her legitimate influence will increase rapidly. If this Government is committed to the policy that the United States must continue to exert a predominant influence and authority on this continent, the modification of the Dingley features of the present tariff will become a sheer necessity. Progressive men in the Republican Party are beginning to recognize the fact that trade means exchange of products. An attempt to ignore this plain truth will mean losses which drastic measures can not repair."

The Americanization of Mexico.—According to recent reports, Mexico is gradually becoming Americanized. American capitalists are investing large sums of money in Mexican mines, railroads, factories, and steamship lines, while American business methods and machinery are steadily coming into use in that country. Says the Philadelphia *Bulletin*:

"It is strange that Mexico was not largely Americanized long ago. Here is a country which stands in the very front rank in the matter of mineral resources. In her soil can be found in abundance silver, gold, copper, iron, coal, and, indeed, practically every desirable mineral that can be found in the United States. Mexico has a population of about 13,000,000, more than that of the Philippines, Hawaii, Guam, Porto Rico, and Cuba combined; her political institutions are, nominally at least, much like our own; person and property are reasonably secure within her borders and her people are steadily increasing in intelligence.

"Yet this inviting field, which lies at our very doors, was almost completely neglected for years. We have been of late expending a vast amount of money in the hope of tranquillizing and developing a group of islands, with a semi-civilized population, on the other side of the globe. Mexican exports and imports amount to as much in one year as the exports and imports of the Philippines do in seven.

"It is gratifying to note that there is now a disposition on this side of the border to make up for this neglect. The more American capital there is invested in Mexico the closer the two republics will be drawn together. Whether this may result ultimately in political annexation is a problem for the future to solve, but it can hardly fail to make for the prosperity and advancement of both nations."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT is already apparent that King Edward's coronation will be the greatest society success of the season.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

COLOMBIA feels able to maintain order on the isthmus—that is, the kind of order they are used to down there.—*The Chicago News.*

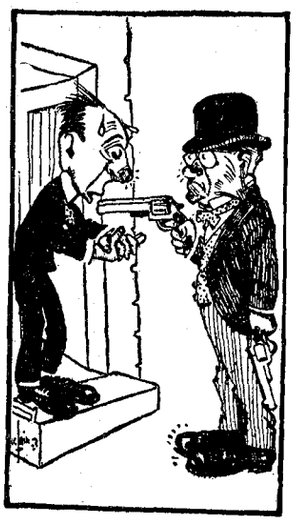
PENNSYLVANIA can appreciate the trouble the Sultan of Turkey has had with France. It was all about quays.—*The Buffalo Express.*

THE choice of a leader for 1904 probably does not agitate Mr. Bryan nearly so strongly as the question of followers.—*The Washington Star.*

THINGS have come to a pretty pass if the Sultan of Turkey is to be called to account every time any body catches him in a lie.—*The Chicago News.*

CONSIDERING the fact that "Historian" Maclay's wage is $2.48 per day, the public is inclined to wonder what the extra $2.18 is for.—*The Commoner.*

IF the Southerners keep on lynching at the present rate they may not find it necessary to amend their state constitutions.—*The Salt Lake Herald.*



UP TO DATE.

CALLER: "Pay me that fiver you owe me!"

BILKSON: "Wh-why, this is murder!"

CALLER: "No, it ain't. I'm just 'breaking off diplomatic relations.'" —*The Chicago News.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

ARE PUBLISHERS' "READERS" MOSTLY INCOMPETENT?

"AUTHORS there be," says some one in the Contributors' Club (*Atlantic Monthly*, September), "who might lightly speak of the 'acceptance of a first contribution,' but many more whose unhappy experience would compel them to transpose the words, and say the 'first acceptance of a contribution.'" An anonymous writer in *The World's Work* (September) relates there an experience of his own with publishers and their readers, of how he waited long to use even the transposed form of words. He describes himself as "an unknown author" who has written his first book, now published and on sale. His article is in answer to one printed last April in the same magazine in which it was said that "every manuscript submitted is given a chance." His book, he says was slowly written during a period of five years, was revised seven times, and several hundred dollars were spent for drawings from an artist in Europe. Eight duplicates of the manuscript were simultaneously placed in the hands of eight publishing houses for preliminary approval or rejection, a mutually satisfactory contract to be hoped for later. Thirty-two publishers "examined" the manuscript in two years. All refused to publish it.

Seventeen of these were located in New York; the others in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. Six returned the story with the specific statement that it had not been examined. Five others added that it had not been examined because "it is of a kind we do not publish."

Six rejected the story because it had failed of approval by each of four readers. Four rejected it "because its writer would not furnish them money to cover cost of publication, and then give them nearly all money receipts from sales of the book"! Two of these four seemed hurt that what they called a "reasonable" suggestion was rejected by the "unknown writer." Four rejected the story because the writer refused to buy enough copies of the book when printed to cover their statement of cost of publication, and seven rejected the story for the reason explicitly stated that its author was unknown, so the book would be "an uncertain commercial venture, in spite of any merit it might have."

The writer has several caustic things to say of publishers' "readers." For instance:

"A prominent publisher (not one in New York) told me that as not one manuscript in a hundred was accepted, he *could not afford* to pay a really competent judge to wade through the mass of chaff to get the single kernel; therefore he was obliged to rely largely on his typewriter girls as *first* judges of stories. He added that it was '*too bad to have to give up fifty cents or a dollar to the girl for her verdict that the story was unavailable.*'"

About six hundred lines of rimes were in the story, carefully revised "by a thorough expert on poetical composition." A Boston woman called on the author and said she had acted as a a reader of the story for a Boston publisher, and wanted to revise the rimes in it for pay. The following is an extract from her alleged "written opinion" as given to the publisher: "The poems in it are without rhythm. In forming the trochees, cesura, anapest, and iambus seem to be unknown to the writer. Euphony and alliteration are neglected. One of the poems should have each stanza close with an Alexandrine. In short, the verse is not acatelectic." Various contradictory opinions are cited from the reports of the different readers.

Having met with all this discouragement, the "unknown author" finally gave a duplicate of his story to each of two writers of national reputation, saying to them:

"'What you charge pays you liberally for examination of this manuscript, and writing an opinion of it. Be sure to condemn it if you must, for then I wish to suppress the book and escape ridicule. I rely on you to protect me. But if you approve, you must write and sign an opinion accordingly, and give me full authority to say to any publisher that you stand by what you have said in praise.'

"Both these experts praised the story. One declared it was 'very charming'; the other said it would 'take a high place among books of its kind.'

"Armed with these letters, I invaded the offices of a prominent publisher whose readers had already condemned the story, and said that I was not prepared to listen with much patience to opinions by his readers, when I held two written opinions by acknowledged writers and scholars that the story was meritorious. The long quest for a publisher ended—the adverse decision was reversed, a very favorable contract was signed—the book is on sale."

The writer's conclusion is as follows:

"My prayer is that very few copies will be purchased, but that after some years its sales will become larger; otherwise I shall know the book is unworthy."

ENGLISH AS SPOKEN IN ENGLAND.

MOST people are aware of the fact that the English language as spoken in the United States and the same language as spoken in England have many points of dissimilarity; but many American globe-trotters even will be surprised to see how varied are the terms employed in the two countries for the common affairs of life when these variations are gathered together in brief compass, as is done by Julian Ralph in *Harper's Magazine* (August). For instance:

"If you ask a guest at your home in England whether he likes his meat rare, he asks what you said, because he does not understand you. He calls meat underdone when it is not thoroughly cooked. If you tell him you fear the asparagus is canned, he is at a loss again, because he would have said it was tinned. To ask him to pass the powdered sugar will again set him to wondering, for he calls it icing sugar, generally, tho he knows that it is sometimes called caster or sifted sugar. And if you have candy on the table you may not call it so without betraying your foreign origin, for he calls candy 'sweets,' abbreviated from 'sweetmeats,' and used to designate all preserves, puddings, pies, candies, and jams.

"To go farther along the eccentricities of English at the dining-table, most persons know, I suppose, that the beet is called beet-root, cornstarch is corn flour, corned beef (or a particular cut of it) is called 'silversides of beef,' and napkins are serviettes.

"If in a shop I say, 'I want a paper of pins,' the clerk says, 'Thank you. A great many Americans in London, now, aren't there?' 'Oh yes,' I say; 'I meant a packet of pins.' To ask for a spool of cotton is to set a clerk to staring at you, and to speak of a baby-carriage is to speak of the unknown, because spools of cotton or silk are called reels, and baby-carriages are known as perambulators—shortened to 'prams' in the speech of millions."

Mr. Ralph conducts us on a shopping tour in London that we may listen to the strange language of the shop and store—a store being always a department-store in England. He writes:

"Now when the American reader knows that a whisk, or egg-whisk, is an egg-beater, a coal-scoop is a coal-scuttle, a face-cloth is a wash-rag, footholds are small thin rubbers, a body is slang for bodice (just as the slang of the shops and masses makes chemise into 'shim'); when he learns that 'the roughs' are chapped hands, a block of paper is a pad, a camisole is a corset-cover, a preserver is a dress-shield, knickers are knickerbockers, or drawers, in Americanese—then he will get a great deal of light on what this very foreign-speaking, foreign-thinking lady has been doing. She washes her hands and face by the aid of a jug and basin, because she never heard those utensils called a wash-bowl and pitcher. With some of the English the word pitcher only describes little jugs, but none of the servants I have at present ever heard the word pitcher used at all. As for a bowl,

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all over England it is a thing in which to serve food. The lady of my story calls a letter-box a pillar-box, just as she calls a lamp-post a lamp-pillar; and what we call a doctor is always a medical man in her mind, tho she may have heard that the Americans even apply the title doctor to surgeons and to dentists, who are plain 'misters' in England."

Charles Dickens, we are told, had no idea of the real cockney lingo, to judge from his books:

"What he set down as the speech of the masses I never once heard in London, and what the cockney lingo really is he gives no hint of in a single line that I can recall in all his books. Had he been dealing realistically with his characters, he could not have made Master Charles Bates say, 'Pray, pray, send them back; the old lady will think I stole them,' because what the thief must have said is, 'Pry, pry, send,' etc.; 'the hold lidy will think I stole 'em.' Dickens makes Bates say, 'Hold me while I laugh it out,' whereas we all know he must have said, 'Old me whoile I laugh it aout.'"

WILL AMERICA BECOME THE LITERARY SUCCESSOR OF GREECE?

"THE United States having now established her preeminence in trade and commerce over all other nations of the round earth, it remains for her to conquer certain other worlds and give us a new example of the sublime sovereignty perhaps only once before in the history of nations indubitably wielded by one state against all challengers." This is the brilliant program for the future of intellectual America laid down by the editor of *The Herald* (Kobe, Japan), a journal published under British auspices. Greece, he goes on to say, before she became a province of Rome, possessed the "dominion of the worlds of mind and of matter in a more authentic sense than any power before or since." Chaldea, Assyria, Babylonia, and Egypt were great powers, but none of these made the "conquest of the world of mind that Greece made while retaining also the political dominion of the important territories of the then known world." It was "a conjunction of a territorial dominion, comparatively the most important and most complete of the times, with a triumph of the powers of the mind which has never been paralleled." Rome was great as a physical empire, but in the realm of mind she merely followed Greece. Italy was "greatest in the new enthusiasm of learning" which came in the Middle Ages; but she was divided and feeble as a political entity. The day of England's intellectual greatness was not the day of her physical might. France followed with "a fine attempt to realize intellectual and physical supremacy in the world; but the age of the Grand Monarque, splendidly as it shone, never had the luster which is thrown down the ages by the polity and the genius of Greece." Goethe has not brought Germany into rivalry with ancient Hellas. Will America enter that rivalry? It is agreed, says this writer, that "she has come into an inheritance of commercial supremacy which will more and more raise her on the pedestal of a power—a new kind of power comparatively—as unique and certainly as secure as the political supremacy of Greece in her day." But "will she, or can she, possess the same or similar dominion in the kingdom where the mind rules as that held by the genius of Greece in her day?" He does not see many signs of such a dominion. He says:

"Physically we know that she is a weld of all the nations that have divided the mantle of Greece among them, and who now hold the portions thereof. But the signs are few of a possible autocracy of the mind arising in the American republic. She has no contemporary poetry, no philosophy of her own, present or past, no great drama, nor any art that is not as art has been since Greece was, or at least since medieval Italy. American genius has created nothing—nothing that is peculiar, nothing that never was known before, except perhaps its humor, and that is a slim foundation of immortality. America has created a new commerce, perhaps also she has created new politics; she claims to have created a new diplomacy, which is wonderful in its way if we recall that diplomacy is as old as the serpent and the forbidden fruit. Perhaps the question is—Is there anything left for genius to create? If there be, ten thousand American voices will proclaim that American genius will create it! But will it?"

WORD-COINAGE BY LIVING AMERICAN AUTHORS.

THE English language continues to grow. Most of us can remember when the number of words as recorded in "Webster's Unabridged" first reached the hundred thousand mark. Now some of the dictionaries include over 300,000, and to keep near that number they are compelled to discard 200,000 words because they are no longer "alive," or are ultra-technical, or for some other reason. Most of this growth has been, of course, in the line of technical words. Many of the new words come from the streets, where they are called slang until some reputable speaker or author gives them countenance and they pass into the language as duly credentialed additions. Others are minted by our poets and essayists and novelists striving to express some shade of meaning or some appearance of nature in a single word.

Mr. Leon Mead has been conducting an investigation in regard to the last form of additions to the language, and he has secured communications from a number of living authors. "Some of the most facile as well as the boldest writers in the gild of American letters to-day," he writes in *The Chautauquan* (August), "have never coined any words; they do not believe in such experiments; they say that the English language of Shakespeare, Burke, Ruskin, and Washington Irving is good enough for them." But Mr. Mead regards this as the purist's point of view, and thinks that if all men assumed that inflexible attitude our language would be at a standstill. Indeed, he discovers that some of the purists have themselves sinned, if coining words be a sin, for he finds evidence of it in their published works in spite of their disinclination openly to father new words. Some of those who have disclaimed or do not remember having coined any words are: Theodore Roosevelt, Lew Wallace, D. C. Gilman, Prof. Walter A. Wyckoff, Richard Henry Stoddard, F. Marion Crawford, Henry James, W. D. Howells, Charles Dudley Warner, John Burroughs, Owen Wister, Frederick J. Stimson, Donald G. Mitchell, Oscar Fay Adams, Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, Mrs. Margaret Deland, Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood, Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and Margaret Sutton Briscoe.

The list of self-confessed "coiners," however, is equally strong, numerically and otherwise. Edmund Clarence Stedman "has a distinct recollection of only one of his 'coinages'—*lyronym*, an assumed name under which a poet may write." Thomas Wentworth Higginson likewise owns up to using one new word when he wrote, "As the spring comes on and the *densening* outlines of the elm give daily a new design for a Grecian urn." Prof. Henry A. Beers, of Yale, once used the noun *chumlock*, in analogy to wedlock, and the word *sphinxy*, dealing in riddles. Somewhere he employed also the verb *troll*, to ride on a trolley-car. He pleads in extenuation that these were all playful suggestions. Thomas Dunn English once said in an oration that the French people "form a *metropoliarchy*." Clinton Scollard wrote of "The tiny king-cup that upon the floor of emerald meads *unurns* its ample gold," has had something to say about "bold *warfarers*," and has told of something that happened or didn't happen "on a morning *moany*." Edgar Saltus believes evidently in free coinage. He can not recall all his own new words, but he admits that "there are a lot of them." His most recent achievements are *monopolian* and *automobilically*. Mrs. Gertrude

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Atherton's confessed coinages are *littleist*, as descriptive of the would-be realist, and *United Statesman*, in lieu of American, the latter being "a descriptive term to which all North and South Americans have an equal right." Ernest Ingersoll recalls only *quotated*, to designate a paragraph marked as quoted by the use of quotation marks. Prof. J. H. Hyslop has coined *conferentia* in contrast with differentia; *velleity*, for the lowest kind of desire; *univolism*, the "theory of volition that denies alternative choice," and *kakistocracy* as the antonym of aristocracy. Captain Alfred T. Mahan once used *eventless*. Henry Van Dyke says, "There was once a little river that could not be described by any other adjective than *water-fally*, and a bird whose song seemed to me *wild-flowery*." Lloyd Mifflin has placed thistle finch "on the mullein's *tipmost* top." Joel Benton also has forgotten most of his verbal coinages, but remembers *hypethral*, in the sense (adjectively) of out-of-doors; *dendral*, for woody growths; and *poethood*, analogous to priesthood. Richard Burton acknowledges *cynophiles* to characterize lovers of dogs. *Viewpoint*, *watchpoint*, and *guide*—in place of "guidance"—are words which Edgar Fawcett is willing to father, and Robert Burns Wilson "stands for" *unimpressioned* and for *brit*, which, he says (and he ought to know), means grating harshness.

MOST POPULAR BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

THE report from leading booksellers and librarians for the month of July (in *The World's Work*, September) show Mr. Churchill's new novel in the lead and Miss Runkle's second on both lists. Not only was "The Crisis" in the lead in each composite list, but it was also first on each separate list sent by the booksellers. "Tarry Thou Till I Come" moved up from twelfth place on the book-dealers' list for June to the sixth place on the list for July. The great majority of books on each list are, of course, works of fiction, those that are not fiction being Captain Evans's "A Sailor's Log," Booker T. Washington's "Up from Slavery," Allen's "Life of Phillips Brooks," and "The Life and Letters of Huxley." The lists are as follows:

BOOK-DEALERS' REPORTS.

1. The Crisis—Churchill.
2. The Helmet of Navarre—Runkle.
3. The Puppet Crown—McGrath.
4. Truth Dexter—McCall.
5. Graustark—McCutcheon.
6. Tarry Thou Till I Come—Croly.
7. The Visits of Elizabeth—Glyn.
8. The Octopus—Norris.
9. Penelope's Irish Experiences—Wiggin.
10. Jack Raymond—Voynich.
11. Like Another Helen—Horton.
12. A Sailor's Log—Evans.
13. The Turn of the Road—Frothingham.
14. The Aristocrats—Anon.
15. In Search of Mademoiselle—Gibbs.
16. Up from Slavery—Washington.
17. Ralph Marlowe—Naylor.
18. The Tribulations of a Princess.—Anon.
19. Sir Christopher—Goodwin.
20. A Dream of Empire—Venable.
21. Monsieur Beaucaire—Tarkington.
22. Juletty—McElroy.
23. Valencia's Garden — Crowninshield.
24. Sir John and the American Girl—Bell.
25. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson.
26. Katherine Day—Fuller.
27. The Sea Beach at Ebb Tide—Arnold.
28. Sister Teresa—Moore.
29. Days Like These—Townsend.
30. Every Inch a King—Sawyer.

LIBRARIANS' REPORTS.

1. The Crisis—Churchill.
2. The Helmet of Navarre—Runkle.
3. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson.
4. Eben Holden—Bacheller.
5. The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay—Hewlett.
6. Quincy Adams Sawyer—Pidgin.
7. The Visits of Elizabeth—Glyn.
8. A Sailor's Log—Evans.
9. The Cardinal's Snuff-Box—Harland.
10. The Life of Phillips Brooks—Allen.
11. Like Another Helen—Horton.
12. Juletty—McElroy.
13. The Life and Letters of T. H. Huxley—Huxley.
14. Eleanor—Ward.
15. Up from Slavery—Washington.
16. Miss Pritchard's Wedding Tour—Burnham.
17. When Knighthood Was in Flower—Major.
18. In the Palace of the King—Crawford.
19. Uncle Terry—Munn.
20. Stringtown on the Pike—Lloyd.
21. Tarry Thou Till I Come.—Croly.
22. The Octopus—Norris.
23. Babs the Impossible—Grand.
24. In the Name of Woman—Marchand.
25. The Tribulations of a Princess—Anon.
26. The Gentleman from Indiana—Tarkington.
27. Penelope's Irish Experiences—Wiggin.
28. Jack Raymond—Voynich.
29. Black Rock—Connor.
30. Her Mountain Lover—Garland.

REMARKABLE PRICES PAID AT ART SALES.

OVER five million dollars change hands annually at the art sales conducted in London. Nothing, not even the war in South Africa, seems to depress the prices at these sales, according to Mr. W. Roberts, who gives in *The National Review* (August) a selection from scores of catalogs to indicate the immense "turn-over" that takes place. "The Heckscher"—a Louis XV. oval gold snuff-box, 3¼ by 1¼ inches—cost originally £1,500, and was sold this year for £3,350. At the head of all, in the sales for the last two years in London, is the price paid for a pair of decorative pieces of furniture of the Louis XV. period, signed by the *ébeniste* Joseph and with the mounts executed by Caffieri. "They are of oak, veneered with king and tulip-wood, the latter inlaid parqueterie-wise in the panels, forming a background for the branches of floral ornaments that decorate the fronts and sides, the whole most elaborately mounted with chased ormolu, and each being 51½ in. wide, 24½ in. deep, and 35 in. high." The price paid for them last June was $75,000 (£15,000). The writer in *The National Review* comments as follows on the influence upon prices which the American invasion has had:

"During the past ten or twenty years a new element has entered into art sales, and this has had an immense influence in driving the prices for the finest articles up to figures beyond all precedent. I refer to American competition. It is obvious that the supply of works of art of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, whether pictures, engravings, furniture, or *objets-d'art* generally, can not last forever. The artists and artisans of olden times worked slowly, and the malign influence of the sweater was unknown. During the last three-quarters of a century the number of public museums has increased enormously, and private collectors now form, not a small band, but a big crowd."

Notable sales of private collections during the season just ended were those of the Hope Edwards collection for $175,000 (£35,780), the Robinson and Fisher pictures for $165,000 (£33,800), and the H. A. Blyth engravings for $105,000 (£21,700). These, and fifteen other sales during the past five seasons occupied about forty days and produced a total of over three-quarters of a million pounds sterling. Mr. Roberts says further:

"Within the last few years the demand for portraits of pretty women has developed into a perfect craze, and prices out of all proportion to artistic merit have been paid, season after season. Male portraits by the same artists, and of far higher corresponding artistic value, have excited very little attention, and realize ridiculously smaller prices. This is one of the many curious anomalies which prevail in the saleroom; it can not be explained in a tangible and logical manner, but the fact remains. For a time the supply of Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Romney portraits of pretty women—it would perhaps be ungallant to say the portraits of women whom these and other artists have immortalized as beautiful—seems to have almost given out. The natural consequence of this is that collectors are satisfying themselves with the next best articles. A few years ago four or five figures for a Hoppner or Raeburn would have been regarded as almost beyond the range of sanity. But the absurdities of one generation become the religious faith of the next. In the case of Romney, one of the pictures in the list I am about to give realized nearly as much as the artist earned in three of his best years of hard work! Even when his charges were highest, Romney appears to have received only about twenty guineas or twenty-five guineas for a head and shoulders, and about forty guineas for a half-length. One would willingly risk even the possible change of fashion in the near future, and gladly lay in a stock of Romneys at these figures. Romney's charges appear to have been less than Sir Joshua Reynolds', but they may be taken as being about the prices at that time paid."

In the 1901 sales a Hoppner brought 14,050 guineas, a Raeburn 2,000, and a Romney 5,600, all portraits of women. In view of the scarcity of Reynolds portraits found nowadays at auction sales, an account, just published in *Harper's Weekly*, of the

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lucky purchase by two Americans this season of a genuine Sir Joshua Reynolds has attracted considerable attention. To quote the article:

"The two visitors [at Christies'] wandered around, catalog in hand, somewhat oppressed with the dulness of the occasion, and finally paused in front of No. 71, 'Portrait of Dr. Johnson, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.' This they promptly repudiated as a copy, and a mighty poor copy, too. The next number in the catalog, 72, read, 'Reynolds (unframed) Robinetta.' It was a most unprepossessing canvas, black, grimy, and sooty in aspect, an uncared-for, frameless outcast among a multitude of characterless associates. The face of a young girl could be discerned, very dimly, and through the veil of dirt it seemed to be illuminated by light reflected from an arm bared to the sunshine. Then presently the eyes seemed to reveal themselves, and after a long hard look one of the transatlantic visitors said to the other, 'That's a scandalous-looking thing, but I've got to have it!'"

An art dealer was commissioned to buy the picture at the next auction.

He did so, paying but five pounds. It turned out that the portrait was misnamed. The Robinetta has been for years in the National Gallery and this was a picture entitled "The Laughing Girl." By reason of the false title it had been looked upon with suspicion. But it is a genuine Reynolds, and since purchasing it the owner has refused an offer of $25,000 for the painting.

THE LATE SIR WALTER BESANT AND IMPROVED CONDITIONS OF AUTHORSHIP.

SIR WALTER BESANT, it is commonly believed, will find one of his best titles to remembrance in the long-continued and effective labors which he undertook in England for betterment in the status of literary workers. The service which he rendered to literature by the creation of the Society of Authors is the principal portion of his work in this field, altho in numerous ways he lent encouragement to new writers, and in general upheld the rights and dignity of the author's craft. *Literature* (London, June 15), speaking particularly of the reforms brought about by the Society of Authors, which have had a strong indirect influence in this country as well, says:

"At first that society was sadly misrepresented, and it is not impossible that misconceptions still prevail as to its aims. But its objects really are, and always have been, very simple; and the ideas which inspire its energies can be, and indeed often have been, expressed in two or three simple propositions. These are:

"1. Literature has as good a claim to rank among the learned professions as Law, Physic, and Divinity.

"2. There is a popular contempt for men of letters based upon the belief that their calling is a beggarly one in which there is no money to be made.

"3. Men of letters would make a vast deal more money than they do if they knew enough of the ins and outs of the publishing trade to be able to enter into business relations with the publishers upon equal terms.

"4. In order that this knowledge may be collected and disseminated authors must combine.

"Authors were so little accustomed to combining that it was no easy task to impress these simple ideas upon their minds. But Sir Walter Besant had a genius for this kind of task, and he hammered on till the ideas were driven home. Authors gradually realized two things: first that the society they were invited to join was not a Mutual Admiration Society, but a Society for the Defense of Literary Property; secondly, that there was no more objection to such a society than to a Landlords' Protection Association or a Liberty and Property Defense League. One after another they came in with their guineas, enabling the society to get to work; and the society naturally found plenty of work to do. Authors had shown a confiding innocence in their commercial transactions, and it is hardly too much to say that any man with a little capital had only to call himself a publisher in order to make very questionable profits, without being brought to book. The society changed this condition of things. Such profits could no longer be made with impunity. But, of course, the society has done more than expose indefensible practises. Without in any way presuming to interfere with freedom of contract between author and publisher, it has effectually prevented any ignorance as to the meaning of contracts, and the possible consequences of acceding to their terms. It has shown, for instance, what it costs to produce any given kind of book, and what can or can not be claimed as the custom of the trade; and on various points on which the law seemed doubtful it has taken and published the opinion of counsel. And this, of course, to the benefit not only of authors, but also of those publishers who wanted to act fairly. For, of course, the many who wished to act fairly had nothing to lose and everything to gain from the removal of the competition of the men who wished to act unfairly. Some of them, like Mr. Andrew Tuer, joined the society. Others, like Messrs. Longmans, showed their general approval of its purposes by voluntarily admitting certain of its claims—the right, for instance, of an author who had not sold his copyright to inspection of his publishers' books. Unquestionably Sir Walter Besant did a great work in founding a society which has become so powerful an instrument for good. It is still more to his credit that he established it on such a basis that it ceased to be dependent on him. He retired from the position of chairman of the committee of management some years ago. He has had worthy successors in Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir William Conway, Mr. Rider Haggard, and Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins. He did not want to be necessary to the society, and he was not. The work will go on, as he would have wished it to."

NOTES.

A NEW French poet of promise has appeared in the Count du Bois, the author of a series of romantic novels. His "Les Rhapsodies Passionnées," recently published, calls forth a highly laudatory review in *The Fortnightly Review* (August), written by Richard Davey, who asserts that the Count's poetry "compares favorably with that of Musset at his best." The verses seem to have been inspired by residence of the author in London.

ONE of the more interesting features of the educational exhibit in the Pan-American Exposition is that of the Correspondence Schools, which are of comparatively new development, but which are conducting operations whose magnitude is hardly suspected by many ordinarily well-posted persons. One such school, it is said, has over one-quarter of a million of pupils on its rolls. In the display in Buffalo the object has not been to show results so much as methods of work, such as sample question papers and the replies thereto.

IT is announced that Professor Fiske's death will not delay the publication of his "History of the Two Americas," to which his last few years had been devoted. He had already finished reading the proofs of the first two volumes, entitled severally "The Colonization of the New World" and "The Independence of the New World." The third volume, "The Modern Development of the New World," was also completed by him with the exception of the index. These volumes form part of a series of twenty-four volumes entitled "A History of All Nations," by various authors, under the editorship of Professor Wright, of Harvard University. The whole series will be published together this autumn.

A COPY of the first folio Shakespeare was sold in London last month for the record-breaking price of £1,720. *The Sun* (New York) gives the following table of prices from the date of publication down to the present day:

	Date and Name of Sale.	*Price.*
1628.	Now the Sheldon copy; owned by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts	£3 15s.
1787.	Dr. Wright's copy	10
1790.	Duke of Roxburghe paid	35 14s.
1799.	Thomas Allen's copy	40 19s.
1812.	Roxburghe's copy, now the Duke of Devonshire's (13⅛ inches high)	100
1818.	Saunders's copy (Dibdin said: "The highest price ever likely to be given")	121 16s.
1847.	Wilks's copy (the Hibbert copy)	155
1854.	Gardner's copy (from the Wilks and Hibbert sales, now in the Alfred H. Huth collection)	250
1864.	Daniel's copy (the Moore, Booth and Rokewood copy; cost Daniel £150; now in the library of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts)	716 2s.
1884.	Copy purchased by Mrs. Pope (cost her £795 9s. 6d., with commission and expenses)	750
1888.	Copy sold privately by Quaritch (now Mr. Church's)	1,200
1891.	Ives's copy (the Tite, Robinson, and Cooke copy, now Mr. White's)	$4,200
1899.	Copy discovered in Belgium, 12⅞ x 8⅜ inches (now MacGeorge's)	£1,700
1899.	Toovey's copy (now Mr. Morgan's)	1,000
1900.	Daly's copy (now Mr. Ellsworth's)	$5,400
1901.	Copy purchased by the younger Quaritch	£1,720

More good copies of the first folio, says *The Sun*, are now to be found in New York than in any other city of the world.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE INTELLIGENCE OF WASPS.

A VOLUME on this subject has been recently issued by Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Peckham, well known for their works on the habits of spiders and allied topics. We quote the following from a review of the work and of the general subject contributed by Prof. A. S. Packard, of Brown University, to *The Independent* (New York). Says Professor Packard:

"As is well known, most of the solitary wasps sting, paralyze, and store up in their deep tunnels spiders or caterpillars as food for their young. A favorite subject for observation was *Ammophila arenaria*, which uses caterpillars to store its nest. One was observed attacking a caterpillar. Notwithstanding the struggles of the worm, she finally lifted it from the ground, curved the end of her abdomen under its body, and darted her sting between the third and fourth segments. The worm was paralyzed, limp, and helpless. But, not content with this, withdrawing her sting she plunged it successively between the third and second, and between the second and first segments, and then left it lying on the ground. 'For a moment the wasp circled above it, and then, descending, seized it again, farther back this time, and with great deliberation and nicety of action gave it four more stings, beginning between the ninth and tenth segments and progressing backward.' Then she rested, and smoothing her body with her long hind-legs, washed her face with her fore-legs. Two other wasps of the same kind stung their prey in different places, and one of them adopted the process of *malaxation*, which consists in repeatedly squeezing the neck of the caterpillar between her jaws, turning it around and around so that all sides were equally affected. The wasp lays her egg on one side in the middle of the caterpillar. In making her nest she bores in the earth an inch deep, and then excavates a larger chamber or pocket in which the caterpillars are stored. On closing up the hole the wasp wedges a good-sized piece of earth or a stone deep down into the neck of the burrow, filling the space above solidly with smaller stones and earth. In all cases the mode of closing and other details differ with different individuals. There seems considerable variation in their nesting instincts. In fact in all the wasps the nature of the work differs with the individual. The most remarkable case was that of an *Ammophila* which used a little stone as a tool and made an intelligent use of it. She actually, after covering over her nest with her jaws, picked up a little pebble and used it as a hammer in pounding down the dirt with rapid strokes, thus making this spot as hard and firm as the surrounding surface. She did this not only once, but a second time. It might be doubted whether this should be credited, but a similar instance was observed and published some years ago by Dr. Williston in Western Kansas." . . . . . .

It has always been supposed that the wasp, in stinging insects to be used as food for its unhatched larvæ, had the instinct to aim the sting so as to penetrate the nervous ganglia, and thus paralyze the victim in order that the young larva might have living food. Professor Packard believes that the authors have shown that this may not be the case. He says:

"No one has actually detected the wound of the wasp's sting in a ganglion. Our authors maintain that 'the purpose of the stinging is not to paralyze and preserve the prey alive, since the wasp has no reason for attempting any such difficult procedure, for the larva thrives quite as well upon dead as upon living food.' They believe that 'the primary purpose of the stinging is to overcome resistance and to prevent the escape of the victims, and that incidentally some of them are killed and others are paralyzed.' Thus one of the most cherished beliefs as to the wonderful and unerring instincts of these insects will have to be given up.

"The Peckhams also confirm the observations of others that some of the solitary wasps have the remarkable habit of cutting off some or all of the legs of the spiders that they use for storing in their nests. If the legs were not removed they would be too large for their coffin.

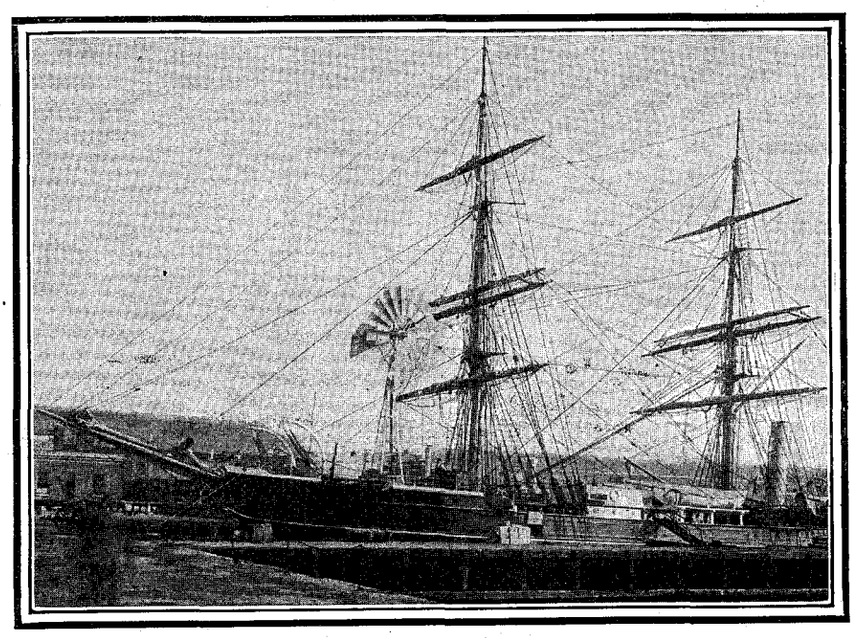
"Another point about which there is now a decided difference of opinion is that of the 'homing faculty' or 'sense of direction' of insects. A recent German naturalist denies that ants and bees are guided by memory in returning to their homes, and thinks that they are guided by something like scent; hence the act, he thinks, is rather reflex than instinctive or rational. As our authors state: 'The sight of a bee or wasp returning to its home, without hesitation or uncertainty, from some far distant spot is, indeed, marvelous. When we saw our first *Ammophila* perform this feat, we were filled with wonder.' Our authors repeatedly saw different wasps study the locality about their nest, apparently observing the objects near, until they became so thoroughly acquainted with the topography that they could return directly to their nest. They claim that from their observations both of social and solitary wasps the homing faculty is not instinctive, but is the direct outcome of individual experience.

"Finally they conclude that wasps act intelligently as well as instinctively; that acts which are instinctive in one species may be intelligent in another, while there is a considerable variation in the amount of intelligence displayed by different individuals of the same species. After many years spent in studies on the habits of insects they corroborate the view expressed by others, remarking that a single wasp, 'uninfluenced in any way by the example of those about it, displays unusual intelligence in grappling with the affairs of life.' They change their mode of nesting, all their changes being 'intelligent adaptations to new modes of life, serving to keep the species in harmony with its surroundings.'"

A WINDMILL ON SHIPBOARD.

THE following description of the installation of a windmill for electric lighting on one of the ships of the British Antarctic expedition is quoted from *The Electrical World and Engineer* (August 17):

"The British steamer *Discovery*, which has just started for the South polar regions, has some special lighting features. The most singular and conspicuous object on the upper deck is the great windmill, which is the driving agency in the novel lighting arrangements. Oil in sufficient quantities would take up more room than could be spared after the storage of food and



STEAMER "DISCOVERY" WITH WINDMILL ON DECK.
Courtesy of *The Electrical World and Engineer.*

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scientific instruments had been provided for. The ship is therefore to be lighted throughout by electricity. The current is generated by a dynamo driven by this great windmill on deck, both being portable, so that they can be set upon the ice and connected with the accumulators by means of a flexible cable.

"To wind-power the great drawback lies in the fact that, while at one moment the mill may make 200 revolutions per minute, a strong gust will the next instant raise the speed to 2,000, the rate falling with equal rapidity upon the disappearance of the wind. With a dynamo working so irregularly it is impossible to charge accumulating cells. This difficulty has been overcome. . . . The mill drives two dynamos, to one of which is fitted an arrangement which equalizes the current, offering greater resistance when the wind is high and less when it falls. Thus the number of revolutions of the mill can vary from 500 to 2,000 per minute without causing any appreciable difference in the current, which, when the mill stops, is automatically cut off, and when it restarts is switched on to the accumulators, evenly supplying the 50 or more lamps in the ship. A simple contrivance is fitted to the accumulators, causing a bell to ring when too much current is being taken from them. To prevent the accumulators freezing they are placed low down in the vessel, next the engine-room, and as the acid will not freeze till −29° F. is reached the contingency is unlikely to happen."

IMPROVEMENT OF RAILWAY SPEED.

WE hear a great deal of the superior speed of a few of our fast trains; and of course the Empire State Express and the Atlantic City flyers can not be beaten anywhere—yet the average speed of ordinary American trains is not what it ought to be. It is a general impression that to get higher speed we must have faster locomotives. This is erroneous, we are told by Egbert P. Watson in *The Engineering Magazine* (August). Our locomotives are all right; our roadbeds are what need improving, and with proper roads our trains would make 80 miles an hour where they now make 40 or 50. That there is room for improvement must be evident to all. Says Mr. Watson:

"The average speed on the railways of the United States is not markedly higher to-day than it was twenty-five years ago, between the principal cities of the Union, for at the period mentioned it required only six hours to go two hundred and fifty miles upon express trains, and that is the time required now. It is not asserted that the managers of railways are indifferent to this state of affairs, and do not desire to make better time; the contrary is true, and they have done what they could in certain directions to cut down the time between important terminals by straightening curves, reducing grades where possible, employing more powerful engines, and laying heavier rails, but the gains in time are slight in comparison with the public demand.

"Careful consideration of the subject under discussion—higher speed upon railways—leads to the belief that it will not be attained for some years to come unless there is a radical change in the permanent way itself, and I am of opinion that therein is the chief obstacle. All the railways in the United States pass through the lines of least resistance, except where detours are purposely made to include certain districts where large amounts of profitable business can be had. The right-of-way in thickly settled portions is expensive, and if it is less costly to go three or more miles in an indirect line to avoid serious outlays or natural obstacles, the crooked route has in the vast majority of instances been laid out. . . . The topography of certain lines forbids high speeds; nevertheless fast running is attempted upon them, and there is a constant struggle, day by day, to endeavor to overcome natural obstacles by mechanical expedients, and the natural obstacles always win. . . . For, while it is true that the locomotive of to-day is a far more powerful machine than it was twenty, or even ten, years ago, it must be borne in mind that the road and duty imposed upon the modern engine have been largely increased. This is one reason why the average speed is still less than forty miles per hour.

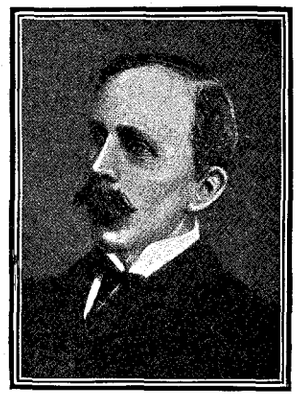
"It seems hopeless to expect any improvement until the roadbeds of the railways of the United States are constructed for high speed. There is no object in building higher-powered locomotives to drag trains up steep hills and around short curves, or upon gradients more or less heavy, by brute force. That is merely burning the candle at both ends, for it increases the expense of maintenance without correspondingly improving the service. . . . . .

"There is nothing to prevent a high average speed with the present locomotives if the lines were constructed to permit it—that is, were they nearly straight and level instead of crooked and hilly—and confined to the specific object of high speed in lieu of general traffic. . . . . .

"Suppose a railway line upon a causeway, elevated where necessary to clear natural or artificial obstacles, having curves of very long radii, were demanded, but following an air-line generally between New York and Philadelphia, where the sea-level is practically the same. Upon such a causeway there would be no difficulty whatever in reducing the time to eighty minutes, in lieu of the present one hundred and twenty minutes as the best time; there would be no difficulty in reaching New Haven in sixty minutes, instead of twice that time, and real rapid transit would be inaugurated, attended with perfect safety. One objection to such a line would be the first cost and maintenance, but neither of these objections is insuperable. A railway of very much this character is, in fact, now in course of construction under New York City, where the difficulties and consequently the cost are greatly enhanced from its subterranean position, and the contract calls for $34,000,000 for thirty-four miles, or $1,000,000 per mile. No elevated structure could be made to cost anything like that sum, and travel on it would be far safer than upon the surface of the earth."

THE FLOW OF ROCKS.

GEOLOGISTS believe that the facts of their science show that the solid rocks of the earth's crust become, under enormous heat and pressure, semiliquid and mobile, so that they may be said to flow like treacle. This fact has been experimentally proved by Prof. Frank Dawson Adams, of McGill University, Montreal. With machinery especially made to apply pressures as great as even ninety tons per square inch, during periods varying from fifteen minutes to 128 days, Professor Adams has squeezed columns of marble until the molecules have slipped and twisted, separated and reunited changing entirely the granular appearance of the structure, while weakening it comparatively little. Says Frederick T. C. Langdon, who contributes an article descriptive of these experiments to *The Strand Magazine* (July):



PROF. FRANK DAWSON ADAMS.

"These experiments have clearly shown why the rocky strata of the earth are so irregular, why they are rent asunder by earthquakes, why mountains have taken shape, why some of the greatest of geographical changes have occurred. It is a far cry from the flow of liquids to the flow of rocks, but Professor Adams's experiments have demonstrated that the one resembles the other; that rock-structure under extreme pressure seeks relief along the lines of least resistance and flows in those lines, just as it is known that liquids flow.

"A drop of rain-water on a window-pane moves downward through a zig-zag course, the deviations being due to tiny causes in the shape of bits of dust, imperfections in the glass, etc. That drop of water follows the line of least resistance. A mass of rock deep in the world-crust, pressed down upon by countless tons of like material, seeks to get away from the overpowering force and moves—infinitely slow tho the motion be—along paths of the smallest opposition. The cases are parallel. . . . . .

"Altho these complicated bendings and twistings have long been recognized by geologists, there has been much discussion

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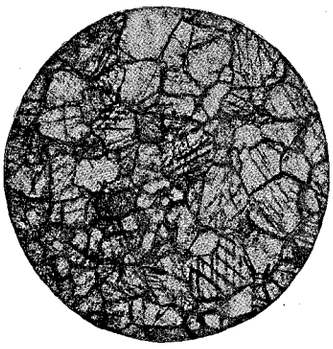
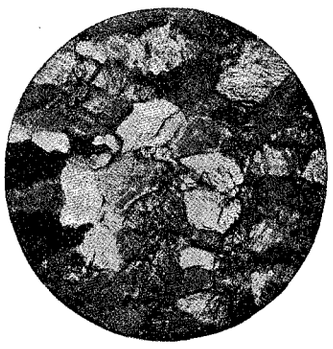
as to the way in which this 'flow' has taken place and a wide divergence of opinion. In some quarters the process has been considered as purely mechanical; in others the possibilities of



Microphotograph of the Carrara marble used in the experiments. The rock as found in Nature. The individual grains have very nearly the same diameter in every direction, although differing somewhat in size among themselves.



Microphotograph of the Carrara marble after having been slowly deformed during 124 days at a temperature of 300 deg. Centigrade. The individual grains can be seen to be flattened in a horizontal direction.

solution and redeposition of material were taken into the equation. With so much opportunity for doubt the problem was one which might be elucidated by experiments upon rock movements—if movements could be induced in rocks under known conditions. And if the results thus artificially obtained corresponded with the structures of deformed rocks found in nature, a great deal might be learned not only about the character of the movements, but also about the conditions necessary to produce those movements."

The device employed by Professor Adams will be understood by a glance at the diagram. The marble to be tested was enclosed in an iron cylinder, which was then slowly deformed by powerful hydraulic presses. To quote again:

"The marble was submitted to pressure under the following four conditions: (*a*) At the ordinary temperature in the absence of moisture (cold dry crush). (*b*) At 300° C. in the absence of moisture (hot dry crush). (*c*) At 400° C. in the absence of moisture (hot dry crush). (*d*) At 300° C. in the presence of moisture (hot wet crush).

"On columns of marble at the ordinary temperature eight experiments were made in the absence of moisture, the rate at which pressure was applied varying in different cases, and the consequent malformation being in some cases extremely slow and in others more rapid, the extremes being ten minutes and sixty-four days in those particular cases. On the completion of the experiments a narrow cutter in a milling-machine was used to slit the tube longitudinally along two opposite lines. The marble was found to be still firm and compact, and so to cling to the two now distinct sides of the jacket that mechanical aid in the shape of wedges was necessary to tear them asunder, and even then the marble was split through the vertical axis. So firmly did the deformed half-columns then cling to the halves of the jacket that a vice had to be used to set them free.

"While compact and firm, the color of the marble differs from the original in being of a dead-white, chalky hue, the lines of the cleavage surfaces of the calcite being no longer visible. This difference is especially well shown in certain cases where some parts of the original marble remain unable to resist the pressure.

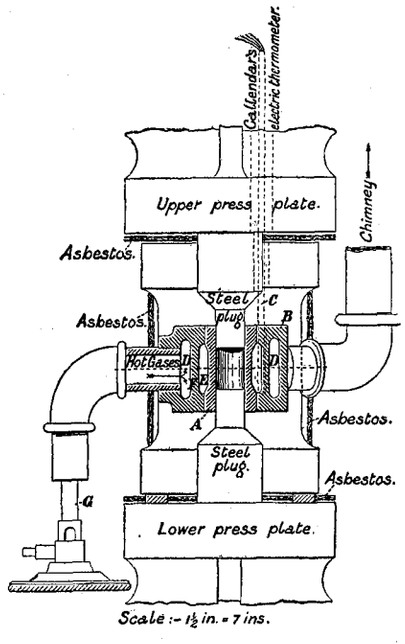
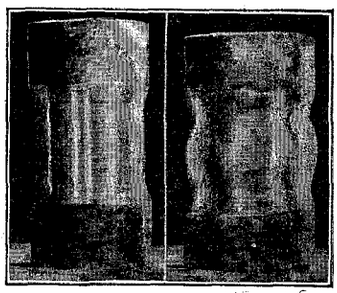


DIAGRAM OF THE "HOT DRY" CRUSHING PRESS.

A, Tube inclosing column of Carrara marble. *B*, Cast-iron jacket bored to receive tube. *C*, Place for insertion of a Callendar's platinum resistance thermometer. *D*, Channel for circulation of hot gases. *E*, Air space, into which thermometer bulb projects. *G*, Wall separating gas space from air space. *F*, Gas-pipe.

"Professor Adams next experimented with the effects of heat, and after putting the marble into the machine (supplied with suitable apparatus for the generation of heat) he learned that the crushing load of the column deformed under those conditions was equal to 10,652 pounds per square inch. So that, while marble deformed under the influence of great heat is not quite as strong as the original rock, it is, to say the least, very strong.

"The third factor which it was believed might have an influence on rock formation—moisture—was next considered, and yet another modification of the machine was needful. For sixty-four days water was forced through the marble column at a pressure of 460 pounds to the square inch. The column was heated to 300° C. Under these conditions the marble yielded by molecular slipping, but the deformed column was found actually to be slightly stronger than an unchanged bit of the original rock. The structure was identical with that developed at 300° C. without the presence of moisture. Water therefore did not affect the character of the deformation. The remarkable strength of the modified rock may have been due, however, to an infinitesimal deposition of calcium carbonate along very minute cracks or fissures.



At the left is shown the iron tube inclosing a column of Carrara marble ready to be placed in the machine. On the right is the same tube after having been slowly deformed during a period of sixty-four days.

"All of which leads up to a most interesting and, at the same time, a most astonishing fact—namely, that an examination of marble deformed at a temperature of 300° C., or better at 460°., indicated an internal molecular motion precisely identical with that observed in metals changed by impact or compression. The agreement between the two is so close that the term 'flow' is as correctly applied to the movements of marble under the conditions of pressure previously described, as it is to the movement which takes place in a button of gold, for example, when squeezed in a vice, or in a rod of iron when jammed between rollers.

"That it might be known definitely whether the structures shown by artificially malformed marbles were to be found in nature's contorted crust, a series of forty-two specimens of marbles and limestones from various portions of the globe were chosen and examined with the minutest care. Of these, sixteen showed structures like those in the artificially deformed rock, and the movements of the granules had been absolutely identical with those superinduced in the Carrara marble. In six other cases there was a greater or less resemblance, and in the remaining twenty specimens the structure was different.

"It is believed from the results of other experiments now being carried out, but not yet completed, that similar movements can be induced in granite and other harder crystalline rocks."

Limits of the Sense of Smell.—The celebrated French chemist, M. Berthelot, has been trying to measure directly the minimum weight of odorous matter sufficient to excite the nerves of smell. "We must not confuse this quantity," says *Cosmos*, "with what has been called the 'minimum perceptible.' M. Jacques Passy has defined this latter as the smallest quantity of odorous matter which, being contained in a liter of air, is found capable of producing its characteristic sensation of smell. Berthelot's method, as described in the article, is

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simple. It consists of allowing the vapor of an odorous substance of known weight to fill a bottle. The substance is then removed and weighed again, and its loss of weight shows the amount of odorous matter in the bottle. A measured fraction of the perfumed air is then drawn off into another bottle, and this operation is repeated until the odor can be no longer perceived. Thus it was found that the limit of sensibility of iodoform is less than $\frac{1}{40}$ of one millionth of a gram [about $\frac{3}{8}$ of one millionth of a grain]. Musk, the writer says, "would perhaps be perceived with a dissemination a thousand times greater; but it is certain that the limit varies with the observer, the sense of odor of some being more delicate than that of others. . . . This simple and precise method may be used with any odorous bodies whatever; it will be interesting to all who desire to investigate the laws of an almost unexplored region of physics."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

REPORTING VESSELS BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

THE wireless telegraphic stations on the Nantucket lightship and at Siasconset, a point on the island of Nantucket, are now in working order, and *The Herald* (New York) publishes daily shipping news "by Marconi system of wireless telegraphy." The system works well between the lightship and the island, and it is expected ultimately to telegraph betweeen the former and such vessels as are fitted with the proper apparatus. The *Lucania*, which recently attempted so to communicate, seems not to have been entirely successful, altho reports differ. Some of the press comments are as follows. *The World* (New York, August 18) asks:

"Can the new system be developed to the point of establishing a continuous patrol of the Atlantic all the way from New York to Liverpool? Experts are sanguine that it can. If that hope can be realized no ship in distress will call in vain for help, and none will ever be lost, as the *City of Boston* was, with all on board, and not a report of any sort come to land to explain how it happened."

The Inquirer (Philadelphia) believes that aside from the scientific interest in this achievement it is likely to have a practical bearing of importance, and goes on to say:

"News of disaster can be sent in advance, and those business men of affairs who have to lose nearly a week on the voyage may keep in touch with the exchanges. In a few years every vessel going to sea will be properly equipped, and when in trouble instead of waiting for some vessel to heave in sight will simply scour the ocean by telegram for a hundred miles in search of aid. Also it is promised that in time it will be impossible for collisions to take place by reason of automatic signals which will announce the approach of any vessel, and communications can be established.

"Those who thought a few years ago that we had reached the limit in invention may calm themselves. It would be a rash man who would prophesy even a diminution of the wonderful and helpful inventions that man can originate for the good of the race."

Says the Brooklyn *Eagle* (August 17):

"Already the wireless instruments are working on several ships, and there are European stations that give and take messages from them. The application of the system near this port is due to the enterprise of the New York *Herald*. In naval war it is probable that important use will be made of this invention, tho it will require as much strategy to direct or identify the messages as to direct the fleet. We shall see some pretty tricks when Bulgaria goes to war with Belgium, and the fleet of each country tries to steal the messages of the other, and fills the atmosphere with luring and entangling promises and fears. A message to a port 100 miles off, to hurry out ten war-ships to support a couple of cruisers, might be caught by a couple of fighting-machines twenty miles at sea; those machines might hurry off to the capture of the cruisers, only to find that they had steamed into the whole force of the enemy, and had made a present of themselves to alien and hostile strategists. This was really done in the maneuvers of the French fleet in the Mediterranean this year."

MARTYRS TO SCIENCE.

CONSIDERABLE discussion has been caused by the death of two Spaniards, in Havana, who had allowed themselves to be bitten by infected mosquitoes to test a theory that such inoculation renders persons immune to yellow fever. Several persons thus bitten escaped with a slight illness, but two others died from severe cases of fever. The medical authorities who encouraged the experiments are said to be severely condemned in Cuba. The case opens up the whole question of the legitimacy of such tests. The New York *Tribune* says of it editorially:

"Is it legitimate to subject oneself to an experiment of this kind? And is it right for other people to conduct tests of such a character? While this is a subject on which equally intelligent and humane persons will probably differ, a good deal can be said in defense of the practise under consideration. The morality of the transaction must depend, however, on the circumstances of the case.

"If a man has a family dependent upon him or goes into the adventure in a spirit of daredeviltry, the proceeding would be clearly wrong. On the other hand, if he neglects no prior obligation to others, enters into the experiment soberly and with a full understanding of the risk, and is animated by a desire to benefit the human race by securing information which is not otherwise obtainable, the act may well be regarded not simply as excusable, but as distinctly commendable. His motive would resemble that of the patriot who becomes a soldier. The latter, when he enlists, hopes to escape the enemy's bullet, yet realizes that he is imperiling his life. But he is willing to risk it for the sake of others, and the world applauds. If, with a similarly lofty purpose and without disregarding the interests of family or employer, a man submits to a test like that conducted by Major Havard, why is he not equally a hero?"

Magnetic Observation and Trolley Roads.—"The conducting power of the earth," says M. W. de Fonvielle in *La Science Illustrée* (August 3), "has been known since electricity was discovered. . . . This power is so great that it is sometimes annoying to the scientists who are studying the variations of terrestrial magnetism. In fact, it is not possible to protect them from the currents of trolley roads. These wandering currents disperse in all directions . . . and disturb the magnetometers notwithstanding the thickness of the masonry piers on which they are mounted. . . . . .

"The American papers tell us that the magnetic observatory at Toronto has been obliged to move for this reason. The Kew observatory being menaced with a similar danger, the London Royal Society, to which it belongs, . . . imposed on the company a scale of charges whose terms were calculated by Lord Kelvin, but in spite of the most minute precautions the observations have been interrupted. It is probable that this historic establishment, in which the first registering magnetic instruments of the world have been at work in peace for more than a hundred years, will soon be deserted like that of Toronto.

"The French Bureau Central has taken a more radical and a much more reasonable course. When the establishment of electric lines was agitated, M. Mascart induced the ministry to impose a condition on the company, which was obliged to turn in to the treasury the sum of 30,000 francs [$6,000] for the transfer of the observatory to a wooded district in the center of a farming region."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"AN interesting trend of affairs," says *The Railway and Engineering Journal*, "is emphasized by the fact that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has had enough applications for admission from students in England to warrant it in announcing that it will hold entrance examination in London this year. This is probably due, not to any high appreciation of American methods in engineering education *per se*, but to a desire to find out the whys and wherefores of the success of American manufactures and engineering in foreign countries. Then, too, it is generally recognized in England that this is the country of opportunities for young men; and many of those who are coming here to study probably expect to remain here and enter into business life."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE ENGLISH CORONATION OATH.

THE first parliamentary session of King Edward's reign closed August 17 without changing the form of the oath of allegiance to be administered at the coronation next spring. Following the attempt to modify the old form of the oath by the omission of certain words offensive to Roman Catholics, several memorials were addressed to the King and the Parliament petitioning that no alteration be made. We quote from the memorial presented by the National Club:

"It is feared by millions of British Protestants that the royal declaration against Transubstantiation and the Sacrifice of the Mass, as prescribed by the Bill of Rights to be made by the sovereign at the opening of the first Parliament, is about to be tampered with; this declaration being a vital and constitutional safeguard of our religious and civil liberties, and of the throne of this kingdom. Moreover, we respectfully submit to your Majesty that this declaration is the only evidence definitely proving that the sovereign is not a Roman Catholic, and is effectual to that end, and that it is therefore imperative that it be maintained unaltered and unimpaired. This declaration was prepared at a time when the danger of a Romish succession to the throne was imminent, and it was felt that no language other than that contained in the Bill of Rights would be effectual to counteract the peril that threatened the country. The avowed aims of the directors of the Church of Rome are the same to-day as they were when this effective barrier was first raised against their encroachments. We therefore most humbly but earnestly beseech your Majesty to permit no alteration in the wording of this fundamental safeguard of our religious and civil liberties as a Protestant nation, the need of which is as urgent now as when it was first framed by our forefathers."

The debate in the House of Lords upon the royal declaration bill, which contained the proposed changed form of oath, was followed up by press comment which has not altogether ceased with the ending of Parliament. The London *Pilot* (Rom. Cath.) says (August 10):

"We are of those who think that the Act of Succession is not really strengthened by the multiplication of paper outworks. The true security that the King of England shall be a Protestant is the determination of the English people that no one who is not a Protestant shall be King of England. Still, since the belief in the value of paper securities is widely diffused, we are quite willing that the king should make a declaration which shall show as far as a declaration can that he is not a Roman Catholic. What we object to is that for this purpose he should be made to reject doctrines which are held by other churches, as well as by the Roman Catholic Church, while he is allowed to remain silent in regard to a doctrine which can not possibly be held by any one who is not a Roman Catholic. Even royal declarations should not be wholly destitute of common sense. We can quite understand Lord Llandaff's preference for the declaration as it is over the declaration as Lord Salisbury proposed to make it. As it stands it is a survival which has ceased to carry any meaning. No rational person supposes that it expresses the mind of the sovereign who makes it. He merely complies with an out-of-date formality, which reflects only the extinct passions of a past age. As Lord Salisbury proposed to alter it, it would have spoken from the present time and perpetuated an anachronism while pretending to remove it. Mr. Balfour's announcement on Thursday [of the dismissal of Parliament] finally disposes of the bill. Until the subject can be taken up in a more reasonable spirit, it had better be left alone."

Some comment on the subject has been aroused in this country also. *The Herald and Presbyter* (August 21) observes:

"A good many persons have been clamoring for a change in the English coronation oath, on the ground that 'its terms are offensive to a considerable proportion of King Edward's subjects, including some of the most scholarly and influential.' The oath is the same that has been in use for several centuries, and in it the new sovereign renounces certain doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, such as 'the sacrament of the mass' and 'the adoration of the Virgin Mary,' and characterizes them as 'superstitious and idolatrous.' The Romanists want these expressions changed, as they have wanted them changed every time they have been used. Of course they do. They did not wish them used in the first place. And certain persons who always want to please the Romanists favor having them changed. The next thing would be to omit all reference to them. We think the English have more sense and backbone. The expressions are true, and always have been true. They should not be changed."

Collier's Weekly (August 24) contrasts religious conditions here and abroad thus:

"The attempt to modify the King's declaration has stirred the English people more than we would think possible over here, where the sects get on amiably with each other and where religious intolerance has never—at least in this generation—played an important part in politics. It was proposed in response to numerous entreaties from all parts of the empire to remove the denunciation of 'adoration of the Blessed Virgin' as 'idolatrous,' and to soften other expressions reflecting unkindly on the religion of many millions of the King's subjects. But the first mention of the changes aroused a fierce protest, on one side from persons who objected on religious grounds, and on the other side from persons who objected on political grounds, while the Catholics themselves, deeming the modifications suggested not ample enough, have withheld active support from the Government's bill. It is pleasant to think that a controversy of this nature would be impossible in this country. If we have made no other advance we at least have kept religious intolerance out of politics. Any one who imagines this is a slight accomplishment need only look to the Associations Bill in France, the struggle between church and state in Rome, and now the furious controversy in England, to realize his error."

A BRAHMAN'S INDICTMENT OF CHRISTIANITY.

WHY have Christianity and Islamism both failed to produce any serious impression on peoples who have come under the influence of Brahmanism and Buddhism? This question is asked by *Brahmavadin* (Madras, India, May), and it contains an assumption that will probably be disputed by the leaders both of the Christian and the Mohammedan faith. Assuming this failure, however, as a matter to be taken for granted, *Brahmavadin* proceeds to an editorial answer to the question as follows:

"To our mind the reason of this failure of Islam, and of Christianity also, as it is becoming patent to-day in China and the other parts of eastern Asia, appears to be in the deep-rooted spirit of positive toleration in religious matters which forms one of the firm foundations both of Brahmanism and Buddhism. To the Brahman as well as the Buddhist there is nothing more strange than the belief that any one form of religion comprises the whole of religious truth which God has vouchsafed to man for time and eternity, and that all other forms of religion are so wrong and corrupt as to be merely the work of the devil. The militant and aggressive work of proselytism known to the Christians and the Mohammedans strikes the tolerant Hindu and the Buddhist as irreligious, unwise, and even barbaric. To those who are actuated by such a spirit of toleration, the attempt to supplant one religion and substitute another in its stead appears vain and impotent, and not even in the least calculated to subserve social happiness and individual purity. It may give rise to bigotry and fanaticism, but as an agency calculated to bring forth and spread abroad in human life the light of sweet reasonableness, it is destined to prove a thorough failure. Neither the wave of aggressive Islam nor that of the more insidious Christianity can under these circumstances undermine the citadel of Brahmanism or Buddhism, the foundations of which are laid so well and truly on the rock of vigilant philosophy and a wonderful insight into man's social and religious progress. When the proposition that the new religion offered by the new missionary, Islamic or Christian, is better or truer than the old one, appears to the commonest of Hindu minds to be ridiculous and absurd, what chance is there for these militant religions to win victories

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in these new lands unless it be through positive as well as negative inducements which are altogether other than religious? . . .

"The natural development of paganism, if it had been left to grow according to its own laws unmolested by Christian persecution and Christian fanaticism, would in all probability have left Europe in possession of a larger amount of toleration and a smaller amount of selfishness; and the present-day work of the Christian missionary in foreign lands, leading to the destruction of all humanity under the influence of the animal in man, as well as of the excitement due to the display of the power which is in gunpowder, as exhibited in China quite recently, would have remained unaccomplished and perhaps wholly unthought of. That the Brahmanical method of procuring religious growth and evolution is truly the more natural one is brought out clearly from a study of the effects of the Christianity which is newly imposed upon the heathen. The heathen rarely rises to the level of conceiving the ideal Christ of Christianity, and the ideal conduct taught by Jesus is noted for the rarity with which it is followed in Christendom, which has reverenced Him as the greatest teacher known to man for nearly 2,000 years. Is Christendom to-day prepared to follow fully the precepts contained in the Sermon on the Mount? Modern politics and social movements in Europe give the melancholy answer that Christianity has there proved a failure, and that Christian ideals are not fit for immediate adoption by the rival nations of Christendom."

CHRISTIANITY IN AMERICA BEFORE THE NORTHMEN.

HISTORICAL theories of the early settlement of the Western continent are almost as numerous as are literary theories of Hamlet. The Welsh, the Irish, the Israelites, the Chinese, the Japanese, the Phenicians, and many others are supposed by different writers to have been acquainted in one way or another with America. Each hypothesis has its fond advocates, altho no absolute consensus among historical students exists as to any pre-Columbian discovery, even as to the comparatively well authenticated Norse discovery, except so far as Greenland is concerned. Among the most fascinating of these hypotheses is that relating to an alleged early Christian evangelization of the Central Americans. Some further light is thrown upon this theory in a recent work, "The History of America before Columbus, according to Documents and Approved Authors," by Father P. De Roo, an erudite Roman Catholic priest of Philadelphia. In *The Catholic World* (June), another historical student, Mr. William Stetson Merrill, gives a *résumé* of what facts we possess pointing to a possible early introduction of Christianity among the natives of Mexico, Yucatan, and Peru, basing his statements mainly on Father De Roo, with some references to Dawson, John Fiske, and others. He writes:

"The civilizations found by the Spanish in Mexico, Central America, and Peru were described by their historians. The religious rites, ceremonies, and beliefs excited the amazement of the Spaniards by their remarkable resemblance to Christianity; just as the early missionaries to Tibet found there another pope of a heathen religion, with convents and bells and rosaries. The Spaniards and the Jesuits who reached Tibet could not account for this remarkable fact unless, forsooth, Satan had himself taught these people Christianity out of spite! . . . . . .

Our author's explanation of them is novel. He claims that Christianity was introduced into America before Columbus, before the Norse even, and introduced by the Irish monks, whose widespread missionary labors are so well known. He believes also that the Apostle St. Thomas actually visited our shores, and that St. Brendan in his famous navigation did the same. Through some one, or perhaps through all of these agencies, the doctrines of Christ—in fact of Catholic Christianity—were introduced and taught to the natives, by whom they have been preserved. The following is a summary of the points of resemblance which De Roo claims to prove an early evangelization of America:

"The Mexicans and Peruvians believed in one God, and there are traces of a belief in the Blessed Trinity. The story of the creation is told in their famous book called the 'Popul Vuh'; so also man's First Fall, the immortality of the soul, intercessory prayer for the dead, rewards and punishments hereafter, resurrection, and the Last Judgment. The account of the deluge is widespread, and its very universality in America has been urged as proof of its actual occurrence; in fact, the advocates of a partial deluge must square their theory with this tradition preserved in tribes separated by great oceans from the scenes to which they would restrict the flood. Even the Tower of Babel figures among the traditions of the Nahuas, Cholulans, and tribes of Central America and California. Turning now to distinctively Christian teaching, one can almost reconstruct the life of Christ, in its theological aspects, from the aboriginal records. Yet more: we find the sacraments of baptism; Holy Eucharist, with its attendant fasting and communion; penance and auricular confession, with its requirements of contrition and its complement absolution. We find an organized priesthood, duly ordained, vested, and maintained; we find celibacy, religious orders, convents of nuns, hermits, pilgrimages, holy water, exorcisms; nay, the New Fire and liturgical prayers.

"It is to be noted that the Aztecs had some practises of a very different character from Christian celibacy and cloistered purity, and the latter practises were admitted by them to be anomalies in their system. According to the Zapotec tradition, they were really foreign features introduced by an early white-skinned teacher or apostle, 'who came by sea, bearing a cross in his hand, and debarked in the neighborhood of Tehuantepec.' This stranger, whom they called 'Wixipecocha,' is described as 'a man of a venerable aspect, having a bushy white beard, dressed in a long robe and a cloak, and wearing on his head a covering shaped like a monk's cowl. Wixipecocha taught his disciples to deny themselves the vanities of this world, to mortify the flesh through penance and fasting, and to abstain from all sensual pleasures' [Father De Roo, vol i., p. 503].

"A similar tradition is that of the Aztecs relating to Quetzalcoatl. A hero-god, he comes from a foreign land to Mexico, venerated under divers names all over Central America, nay, perhaps canonized in Europe, De Roo says. His name signifies 'Beautifully feathered serpent.' He is described as 'a white or pale-faced man, of portly person, with broad forehead, great eyes, long black hair, and a heavy rounded beard' (i., 542). He was reserved in his manners, spent much time in prayer, ascetic, and celibate. His date is perhaps the eleventh century or earlier, for aboriginal chronology is obscure. His works were converting the natives and teaching them the arts of civilized life. Accompanying him were a number of companions, or disciples, who imitated their master in mode of life. Their success may be measured by their fame preserved in widespread traditions, and by the reverence in which their memory is held. He taught the unity of God, the Creator and Lord of heaven and earth; condemned idolatry, and especially human sacrifices. Peace and charity were the cardinal virtues of his creed: 'From these few details of Quetzalcoatl's teaching one naturally feels induced to believe that all the vestiges of Christianity of which we have spoken had their beginnings from him and his disciples, or colaborers, in the American mission' (i., 550). These reforms were not accomplished without opposition from the established priesthood, who finally forced Quetzalcoatl to retire to a western province, where he passes from view. A belief in his future return lingered among the people, and some of the later Christian missionaries were received peacefully under the belief that they were the great hero-god with his disciples, returning to his own.

"Was this remarkable figure a mere leader of a colony from the northeast (so Bandelier); or was he a personification of a nature god—in fact, a sun-myth (so Brinton); or was he the Apostle St. Thomas (so Sahagun); or, finally, was he an Irish monk with a colony from over sea? The last is the conclusion of De Roo, who finds in these aboriginal traditions a confirmation of European allusions to the Irish occupancy of America.

"The points of resemblance outlined above between Christianity and the American religions are certainly remarkable, and they establish the fact to our author of an early evangelization of America. Is he aware that precisely this line of argument has been followed to prove the derivation of Christianity from Buddhism, from Mithraism, from Essenism, nay, from the Greek mysteries? Does he claim that the Abbé Huc was anticipated in his travels to Tibet when he found, to his amazement, a pope—the Lama—a hierarchy, religious orders, penance, bells, and rosaries? Let him read the following passage relating to the relig-

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ion of Mithras, an old solar deity, probably older than Zarathustra, who was worshiped in Persia in the time of Alexander the Great:

"'Like the Christians, the adherents of the Persian God [Mithras] lived in close relationship with one another, using the terms "fathers" and "brothers." Like the Christians, they had baptism; a kind of communion; they taught an imperative morality; preached continence, charity, self-abnegation, and self-control. They speak of a deluge, believe in the immortality of the soul as well as the resurrection of the dead, in a heaven of blessed ones, and a hell inhabited by the powers of evil' [F. Comont, in Roscher's "Lex. d. Gn. u. R. Myth.," quoted in *The Monist*, April, 1900, p. 358].

"We quote this passage, not to establish anything regarding the relations of Mithraism and Christianity—for the discussion of these *ethnic types* of Christian truths, if the term may be used, can not be introduced here—but to show how dangerous, not to say illusory and baseless, it is to argue from similarities to origin."

TRAFFIC IN THEOLOGICAL DEGREES.

THE recent exposé of a bogus institution in Jersey City, N. J., which offered a medical diploma and degree for ten dollars, has been followed by a similar exposé of a "diploma factory" in Chicago which makes a specialty of "conferring" the degree of Doctor of Divinity. *The Sun* (New York, August 20) prints an interview with one of the clerical victims of the Chicago institution who is reported as saying: "A great many others about here [in New Jersey] got the degree of D.D. just as I did. I think there have been nearly a dozen." *The Sun* says:

"The 'National University' from which many of these New Jersey clergymen got their degrees of Doctor of Divinity is a concern that does not by any means confine its operations to the United States of America. It has agencies in Great Britain and in several of the continental countries. It has operated extensively in Germany. It has scattered its diplomas broadcast through England and Scotland. Its performances led a few years ago to an inquiry in the English House of Commons. A Mr. Mendel in England bought the degree of Ph.D. from the 'National University' for the sum of £18 5s. net. He became suspicious of the quality of the goods and began talking about bringing a suit against 'Chancellor' Harkins. He was laughed at for his pains, and the London *Times*, in commenting upon the matter, said that while there might well be ground for bitter complaint against the State of Illinois for granting a charter to such an institution, there was little left for Mendel, Ph.D. to do save to make application to have his picture conspicuously hung in the National Portrait Gallery of Imbeciles."

The New Jersey clergyman's narrative is interesting:

"He [the agent of the 'university'] came to me urging me to let him send my name in as a candidate for the degree of doctor of divinity, representing that it would be a very good thing in my profession. He assured me that the institution was all right and that a degree from it would be as sound as one from Princeton. He also said that it would cost $120 to get the degree from Princeton, whereas the institution he represented would give me one for $30. I gave him my name just as others did; he transacted the entire business. The first thing I had to do was to pay $5, then I got a list of thirty-two questions on theology and with it the form of an agreement that in answering I would not look at any books of reference. This was to be signed and sent in with my answers to the questions. That was the examination, that together with a number of other questions on other subjects of study. When I had sent on these answers my diploma came. I do not remember whether it came C.O. D. or not, but my impression is that the agent handed it to me. At all events, it was to him that I paid the final instalment of money. I don't remember whether I gave him a check or not, but I am inclined to think I handed him the money outright. That closed the transaction, and I had what I supposed was a degree of doctor of divinity from a reputable institution."

Here are a few of the questions asked in the examination:

"Will righteousness finally triumph and drive all error and sin from the world?"

"What is the true relation of the church to the state?"

"Define prayer, its power, its part in securing the things we need and what effect it has on God."

"Define eternal life and eternal death and the causes which insure the one and which produce the other; also probation and its duration."

"State the different views which have been advanced concerning Jesus Christ."

"What is Christ's relation to God and man?"

"Are the laws of God eternal and unchangeable, and if so how is it possible for miracles to be wrought?"

The New York *Christian Advocate* (August 22) says editorially:

"This whole business is a disgrace to every person who applies for a degree or stirs up his friends to get him one, or who will buy one of any concern previously reputable or disreputable. We have for some time refused to publish the degrees conferred by various institutions which have been awarding them to persons notoriously incompetent. In our own church [Methodist Episcopal] we have depended upon the University Senate as a sort of guaranty of the standing of the institutions of which we have no personal knowledge."

In the comment by the secular press, the state authorities are condemned for carelessness in letting such an institution as the "National University" of Chicago exist, but more severe is the criticism called forth by the fact that a demand for purchasable degrees exist. The New York *Times* (August 20) says:

"What we want to do, therefore, is to tone up the consciences of the would-be purchasers as well as punish the issuers of bogus degrees. A little general honesty would soon kill all the bogus degree factories, for a bogus degree is proof positive that there is bogus manhood in a great many people's make-up, and in some rather unsuspected quarters."

The Columbus (O.) *Dispatch* (August 20) remarks:

"It would be bad enough for a minister of the Gospel to accept such a degree at a fixed price when he must be aware of the spurious character of the title. But the astonishing part of it is that it is learned that not only has there been a wholesale disposal of such degrees, but those who have been doing the canvassing among the clergy and who have been pushing the sale of these bogus divinity degrees have been ministers themselves. The inducement they have had for going into this dishonorable traffic has been simply the offer of a free degree for the securing of a certain number of other ministers on the degree list."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (August 20) is of opinion that "it is because human skim-milk always wants to masquerade as cream that the bogus degree factories flourish," and the Baltimore *Sun*, of the same date, says:

"It may be all right to profess to be something which one really is not; it may, indeed, be right to do wrong. Fortunately, however, the great majority of theologians do not take that view of their responsibilities, and they do not wear factory-made degrees."

Secular Study in the Young Men's Christian Association.—The fifth educational exhibit, given in connection with the Jubilee Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America in Boston last June, is described in an illustrated pamphlet lately issued by the international committee of the Association. Included in the report of the exhibit is some general information about the growth and extent of the educational work carried on by the Association. Standard courses are maintained by international examinations in which branches graded from grammar school to university find a place. The pupils are of all conditions and classes of men. Speaking of the exhibit while it was in progress, the Boston *Transcript* said:

"It is very significant that there are 27,000 men spending on an average forty-eight hours of recitation each season, or double the number of ten years ago. Last year, it seems, 1,520 certifi-

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cates were won by men in 115 different associations, the movement having so developed in organization and in standard of work done that 110 colleges and universities recognize these certificates for matriculation. The board of examiners certainly present an array of names that should command confidence, including Hamilton W. Mabie, Professor Adams of Johns Hopkins University, Professor Hodge of Clark University, Professor Beman of the University of Michigan, Professor Thomas of Columbia University, and a dozen others of equally high repute in educational work. Undoubtedly the work, so carefully arranged and so ably conducted, has proved a great stimulus to working young men in directing their thoughts to self-culture and to higher mental attainments. It is easy to believe that thousands of young men occupy good positions which they never could have attained but for the evening classes of the Young Men's Christian Associations. Moreover, in addition to its concerted evening school movement, the Association wields a powerful educational leverage in its libraries and reading-rooms, its 'congresses,' 'topic clubs,' and various other well-known forms of educational, social work, which are reported in increasing numbers and quality each year. In no way probably could the Young Men's Christian Association have so completely demonstrated its usefulness as by thus becoming a great educational institution without laying aside its religious motive. And it is safe to say that there is no feature of its many-sided work so efficient and so sought after as the opportunities for culture."

Bible study and religious work, as the Association pursues them, had a separate exhibit at Boston, in which one hundred and twenty-six city, and nineteen railroad associations took part. The material shown comprised exercises and outlines of class work in devotional and evangelistic courses.

A RABBI'S VERSION OF THE STORY OF JESUS.

IF the Jew does not defend himself, or can not, how should the Christian know that he is wronging the Jew? Such a defense the Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, of Philadelphia, makes in his book entitled, "A Rabbi's Impressions of the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play," giving the Jewish version of the Gospel story.

"A people throbbing with ill-suppressed wrath against the Roman," says Rabbi Krauskopf, "and longing and praying for redemption and for the Redeemer, were, asleep or awake, haunted by the wildest visions of the long awaited about to come, of the long-dreamed glory about to burst in celestial splendor upon the house of Israel. Proclaimed or self-proclaiming Messiahs had arisen among the Galileans, to be put to death by the watchful Roman. The marvelous power of Jesus, the carpenter's son of Nazareth, over his followers had probably deluded them into the belief of his Messiahship, and their delusion had deluded him. He had fought that delusion long, charging them 'not to tell any man anything' of his being the Christ. But it was an age of delusions, and he was conquered by them at last. It needed but his triumphal entry into Jerusalem, his followers probably believed, for God to make known His anointed unto all the nation, and to seat him as the Messiah upon the throne of David, and to inaugurate, by his hand and spirit, the redemption of Israel. But the cry of the people, 'Hail to the king of the Jews!' was a treasonable acclamation, with fatal consequences. Pilate, a foreign governor in a tributary seditious country, who ruled in mighty Cæsar's stead, heard the shout, and issued to the chief of his guard the cruel command: 'Seize the traitor! Stretch him upon the cross! Disperse the crowd with the edge of the sword! Let it be performed rigorously and speedily, before the advent of the Passover, before the city teems with pilgrims!'" Rabbi Krauskopf continues:

"Then it was the delusions loosened their hold on Jesus and gave way to his old-time clear and sound judgment. Clearly he saw that he had played the foremost part in a public act of treason; he saw the fate that awaited him, and yet clearer he saw his immediate duty. There was no escape for him from the Roman cross—but he might save his disciples, he might save his followers. They had deluded him, but it was he who had been the cause of their delusion and deluding. He must speedily retreat from Jerusalem, give them his last message and the signal for their flight and dispersion. And then he must surrender himself to the Roman, so that by his voluntary surrender and subsequent death his disciples and followers, they who had so intensely believed in him, might be saved from the Roman's sword of vengeance."

Theological differences between the monotheistic Jew and the trinitarian Christian had become intense, we are told, when the Roman empire was recognized as the most fertile field for the propagation of the new faith. It was deemed politic not only to mingle pagan myths with Jewish history, blend Grecian gods with a Jewish martyr, but also to exculpate the Roman from having crucified Jesus, and to lay the guilt upon the Roman-conquered, Roman-persecuted, Roman-despised Jew.

Christ's expulsion of the sellers in the temple the Rabbi deems "a flagrant historical blunder," a strange proceeding, at direct variance with the character of Christ, who was a leader far famed for his gentleness and forbearance. It was a strange thing for a Prince of Peace, for an exultingly proclaimed "King and Deliverer of his People," to inaugurate his Messianic reign with starting a riot among the people, with openly and fiercely attacking the priests and teachers of Israel, with laying violent hands on the bodies and properties of people peacefully pursuing their lawful trades. We quote again:

"If ever there was a man to knit the people in closest bond of mutual sympathy and helpfulness in the hour of the country's direct distress, Jesus was that man. Not he the man to brand the teachers of his people 'hypocrites,' 'scorpions,' 'whited sepulchers.' There was not enough of gall in him to force such words to his lips. He who preached to love the enemy, to bless those that curse, to do good to those that harm, to resist no evil, certainly could not harm nor curse them that had not harmed nor cursed. . . . There was nothing that Jesus ever preached or taught that had not the heartiest indorsement of the rabbis of Israel. Not a precept had he ever uttered that had not proven him a Hebrew of Hebrews."

His very manner of teaching, his aphorisms and quotations, his parables and illustrations, is the manner of the rabbis of his time. The very "Lord's Prayer" was a specimen of the kind of prayer they prayed; the very "Golden Rule" was the rule taught in every school.

In the view of Rabbi Krauskopf, Judas was an invention, a horrible falsehood of polemical fiction. No name could awaken in the breast of the Roman as bitter a hatred and contempt as this. Rome had bitter memories of the name of Judas, for that name stood to them for the hated Judean, Jew in the Roman language being "Iudœus." To quote again:

"Alone in the Garden of Gethsemane he [Jesus] is on his knees and in the throes of agony. He prays: 'Father, if it be possible let this cup pass from me; if not, then not as I will but as thou wilt.' Oh, how human is all this, how unlike the death-struggle of a God! And yet, how divine because so human!

"A second and a third time he prays: 'Father, if this cup may not pass from me except I drink it, thy will be done.' He has his answer. Not his, but God's, will is done. The Roman is upon him. Bravely he steps forward and without a tremor in his voice says, 'I am the Jesus of Nazareth whom you seek!' He is bound, but not bowed. He is a Roman prisoner but a Jewish patriot still."

We glean from the rabbi's pages that from a Jewish standpoint Jesus is but "the gentle preacher and healer of Nazareth, the noble, self-sacrificing would-be deliverer of his people from the cruel Roman yoke; and that the Christian story of Jesus has been obtained by accretions and recastings. His character has been made to grow step by step, from man to God, from a hater

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of Rome to a champion of it, from a commiserator with the sorrowing and suffering and fallen and ignorant, to a curser of those who do not believe in him, or who do not assist his disciples. To such an extent can propagandic policy transform one of the simplest and gentlest, most lovable of men, degree by degree, into a divinity that lacks even humanity, into a God who is wanting even in the virtues of man."

The rabbi thus summarizes the Jews' story of Jesus:

"To no other conclusion have I been able to arrive than that Jesus, the gentle preacher and healer of Nazareth, the enthusiastic lover of his country and people, felt himself called, as did many another unfortunate enthusiast, before him and after, to deliver the Holy Land from the hand of the cruel Roman, who at that time held Palestine as his tributary province. His enthusiasm begot in his disciples and followers the thought that their inspired Master was in truth their long-expected Messiah, the deliverer of the people, the Savior of the nation. Their delusion deluded him. He threw himself into the current of his people's delirious hope, and, like many another enthusiast and revolutionist, was swept by his ardor into destruction. They acclaimed him in public procession, in the capital of the tributary nation, 'King of the Jews!' and he accepted their acclamation. It might have been a harmless delusion, had not Rome, at that time of constant seditions among the people, been especially vigilant against would-be deliverers of the tributary province, and especially severe against agitators, prophets, and Messiahs. That acclamation was heard by the garrison in the fortress of Antonia, close to the Temple. It meant the doom of the acclaimed. He was seized in the dead of the night, and made to pay the penalty of his love for his country and people by a traitor's death upon the cross, at the hand of the cruel Roman."

ANTI-FRIAR DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE solution of the problem presented by the antagonism of the Filipinos to the friars is yet to come, to judge from the latest number of *The New American*, a paper published in Manila under American auspices. Associated Press despatches indicate that an effort is being made to solve the difficulty by inducing the authorities in Rome to supplant the Spanish friars in the Philippines, with their Spanish views of the proper relations between church and state, by American priests who entertain more liberal views. But the efficacy of this or any other solution is yet to be proved, and in the mean time the return of the friars to their estates is the signal for fresh outbreaks. *The New American* tells of the mobbing of two Dominican friars at the doors of a convent in Pangasinan, and of the hissing down of an Augustinian friar in a church in Cebu. The paper says in comment:

"*The New American* is in receipt of information showing that most of the central provinces, especially the larger centers of population, have been thoroughly organized and that committees are working everywhere to arouse the people for a warfare against the return of the friars. What has occurred at Pangasinan and Cebu will probably be repeated elsewhere. The friars are warned that they are not wanted. Why they are not is a matter of history by which friars do not seem to be able to profit.

"There is no disguising that this is the inauguration of a revolution, one that will be bloodless, let it be hoped. That it is a serious matter any thoughtful man will recognize; but there need be no alarm, for there must be no breach of the peace. Wherever there are clashes, there will be found the strong arm of the government. It will brook no fractures of the peace, tho it will be slow to interfere in so delicate a matter.

"The policy of the United States is to permit priests and laymen to settle their own differences, in their own way, so long as they do not come to blows. It is difficult to guess by what right the military threatened to interfere in the Cebu affair, as related below, tho it was perfectly proper for them to be at hand to prevent an actual clash. The fact is that heretofore the friars ruled the Filipinos with an iron hand. They owned them body and soul, dictated not only their religion but their politics, and had the Cebu affair occurred in Spanish time the men who protested against the return of the friars would have been shot down by the military.

"All that is a thing of the past on these islands, and the friars ought to recognize and not press the limit. The dominant power of any one religious organization is forever dead. The Filipino people realize that and they also know their rights. The present movement indicates that they mean to exercise them to the fullest limit."

In the same issue of the paper an interview with a native is thus reported:

"The church own the churches? Maybe it does, by title, but generation upon generation of Filipino manhood have paid for them; we at least have an equity in them, and, if we care to, can walk out when a friar comes or the priests attempt to tell us what to do politically.

"Why do we oppose the friars? Read the history of the Philippines. They have been our real oppressors. They were government. Now we want to preserve our liberties, the sanctity of our homes, the purity of our sisters and daughters. . . . . .

"The awful circle of the church which Cardinal Richelieu is said to have drawn is no longer effective. Light has dawned; liberty of thought and speech and conscience has come. The people think for themselves. At the worst, the curse of Rome can not be a circumstance to the curse the friars have been to these islands, and God will not be very hard on the Filipino who in defense of his home and his domestic honor and of his recently acquired liberty will defy the friars, ay, Rome."

El Nuevo Dia, a Cebu newspaper that has been in sympathy with the friars, published (July 11) an account of the disturbances there intended to show that they were due not to the people as a whole, who, it asserts, are not antagonistic to the Roman Catholic faith, but were due to the actions of a few irresponsible rioters. The following day, however, *El Nuevo Dia*, as quoted in *The New American*, spoke as follows:

"The recent public demonstration against the friars, for which all are sorry because of the manner in which it took place last Saturday morning, at the very portals of a sacred place of worship, surprised none of us. . . . . .

"It is desired to expel the friars who have come here, from this neighborhood. With reason or without, such a sentiment obtains and we are bound to consider it. As a proof that it does exist, witness the popular demonstration voiced spontaneously on Saturday morning, and augmented by a petition signed by more than 200 names to be presented to the civil commission.

"Never before has an occasion arisen here which finds the people so unanimous, so one-minded, and of one accord in matters of such transcendental consequences.

"Some of those who met at the club parlors last Sunday declared that the presence of some friars in these parts tortured the life out of them. They desire happiness and peace in their homes and the blessings of American liberties to be acquired only by the expulsion of these individuals. Their presence in Cebu will cause continual unpleasantnesses and strife."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

MR. LABOUCHERE, editor of London *Truth*, in a recent issue of his paper, says that, as he feels no misgivings as to the spiritual condition of the King, he can not understand the necessity for surrounding him with so large an array of divines, and that considering the differences in the Church of England, he trusts "that they will never be called together to give advice to his Majesty, for in this case it is hardly probable that unanimity of counsel can be hoped for." King Edward has two reverend deans of the Chapel Royal, four reverend clerks of the King's closet, two domestic chaplains, fourteen chaplains in ordinary, thirty-three honorary chaplains, five priests in ordinary, and five honorary priests in ordinary, a total of sixty-five spiritual guides. His mother had a much smaller clerical retinue, her divinity establishment including one dean, one subdean, one clerk of the closet, three deputy clerks of the closet, two organists, one domestic chaplain, two readers, and five chaplains, a total of sixteen.

CHURCH insurance has been up to the present successful in the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Indianapolis. The Mutual Church Insurance Association of the Diocese of Indianapolis, organized in 1883, insures churches, presbyteries, and schoolhouses against loss by fire or lightning to the amount of ten million dollars on churches and five million dollars on other buildings. The rate of annual premium is one-quarter of one per cent., while the charges of old lines are (for five years) three-quarters of one per cent. on unexposed brick church buildings, one and a half per cent. on wooden dwelling-houses, and three per cent on wooden school buildings in Indianapolis. It saves to the churches of the diocese about four million dollars a year, which would otherwise have gone to the standard companies. All officers and directors are elected from the clergy, the bishop being ex officio president. The organization is on the mutual plan, but keeps an ever-increasing reserve fund. Its funds are invested in United States bonds, and are not lent or used for any outside business.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

FAR-EASTERN OPINION ON THE STATUS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE press of the Far East which is published in English, under British auspices, takes a lively interest in the developments in the Philippines. A long article on the future of religion in the islands, by Frederick W. Eddy, a traveler of long experience in the Orient, appears in a recent issue of *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai). Mr. Eddy believes that the Roman Catholic ritual has always appealed strongly to the Filipinos, chiefly because of their natural love of song, color, and procession. He says:

"The imagery of the Roman service and the rich musical variation which it affords are well calculated to attract and impress them. It is said that the early missionaries made the greatest headway when they had adapted the Bible to native song. Advances accompanying Roman supremacy here catered to the common passion for glittering sights and sensuous melodies, rather than restrained it."

He doubts the success of other forms of belief unless they also take into account the love of form and color. As to the future policy of the Catholic Church, he says:

"It is hardly probable that they [Catholic authorities] mean to persist in their declared purpose to return the friars to the parishes. Such a course could only incite disorder, riot, and assassination. Nor are they likely to mistake the opinions regarding their superior opportunities, for special sympathy with the faith which they support. Such opinion is based on material rather than on spiritual grounds, in the belief that the Filipinos as a people need the restraining influence of such power as the church exercises over its adherents, to guide the common impulse aright and to hold in proper check its vagaries. If the church is waiting merely in order that it may occupy the field in company with sects against which no clamor or prejudice has been roused, willing to stand and work in peaceful rivalry, discretion may be said to have supplanted zeal in its counsels."

In another article in the same journal Mr. Eddy highly commends the work of the American Philippine commission, but sounds a note of warning as to its future recommendations. He says:

"Nearly everything that the commission proposes is mere abstraction to the masses, and quite beyond their power to comprehend it. All can understand, however, the concrete misfortunes that have visited them, the burning of towns, the waste of lands, and the burdensome tribute forced to support insurrection. They are tired of it all. Any change would be welcome, for none could make life more irksome than it has been. Unfavorable as opinion may be of the Tagalogs, who inspired and have controlled native action, those still inclined toward sweeping condemnation of the Filipinos should consider that truth is not a native product, and when the other thing was sown in ignorance it is not to be wondered that it found fertile soil."

The natives, he believes, will soon respond to the trust put in them. The trip of the commission, he declares, has left "no room to doubt that civic pride actuates in a high degree those who are to attend the present experiment through its first stages." They feel the importance of standing well in the world's regard, and they recognize this opportunity as one in which they may show their quality. *The Celestial Empire*, however, in its editorial comment, advises care and slow progress. It says:

"The Filipinos have had experiences that must be bewildering to the great bulk of them. Accustomed to paternal government, to the presence of military force, to an exacting direction of their political life that amounted to absolutism, to a low plane of public morals, and, in recent years, to the pillage and to tribute to maintain a guerilla war, the country is not sufficiently ripe for miracles to hold out assurance that order could be maintained if troops were withdrawn and it were left to its own devices. A wholesale shift of forces, which would leave some of the provinces without protection, would thus at this time be injudicious. The thing must be accomplished by gradual and careful transfer, or such disposition of troops to arrive as shall not abandon any quarter. The islands are in a state of hurrah. Introduction of civil government brings a return of fiestas, and the promises of peace which news reports pour in from fields heretofore unruly give free play to the fervor of popular impulses. With everything new and looking as if it would be always bright, it would be small wonder if a people prone to demonstration did not push their ardor so far as to threaten a rebound that may bring painful surprises when the people find that government is a practical business and not all pastime."

An article on the present status and future of education in the islands appears in *The Weekly Chronicle* (Kobe, Japan) signed F. W. E., and probably by the writer already quoted from. This article highly praises the "facility for manual accomplishment" shown by the Filipinos. It specifies as follows:

"They write remarkably well. The straw matting that they make displays natural skill in design and workmanship. They are adept in carving, and their eyes are fond of pretty effects. These arts will serve as means of instruction in the schools and of preparation for other work. Drawing will be made part of the course in preliminary grades, and perhaps higher. The lessons that the lower grades will furnish in these lines will be of assistance as a basis for those who may wish later to enter a manual trading-school to be established where carpentering, smithing, cabinet-making, and the lesser mechanical arts will be taught. Whatever pupils may have in mind for the future, the earliest work in the schools will be largely illustrative and picturesque, not only because of the belief that this variation from advanced models will best suit the present taste of the people, but because it will rouse in them an affectionate interest which needs to be cultivated toward the schools."

The native Japanese journal, the *Mainichi*, of Osaka, believes that there is an excellent field for Japanese laborers in the Philippines, and quotes the Japanese consul at Manila as advising immigration of skilled labor from Japan.

THE "NET RESULT" IN CHINA.

THE official announcement that the Chinese plenipotentiaries have been ordered to sign the peace protocol has been made so frequently, while the treaty still lacks their signatures, that *The Spectator* (London) sarcastically asks the allied Powers whether they themselves really ever expect a final settlement of their outstanding differences with the Celestial empire. The "net result" of the entire expedition, says this London journal, has been to leave everything of real importance unsettled. "When the next catastrophe occurs, which should be in about three years, that is in 1904, when the first instalment of the indemnity falls due, it will probably be found that the legations are in as deep a fog as they were when Bishop Faiver for the first time shook their previously immovable optimism." News despatches from widely separated sections of China indicate that the anti-foreign feeling is even stronger than before the allied expedition took Peking. The Chinese correspondent of *The North China Herald* (Hongkong) at Si-ngan, where the supposedly responsible government of the empire is now located, declares that "instead of becoming more enlightened and amenable to present conditions as taught them by the resistless march of the allies last year, the government of Si-ngan is now more bigoted, more conservative, and more anti-foreign than it was ever before." The British consul at Shanghai, who has recently returned to England, confirms this statement. He is reported as saying:

"From the standpoint of foreign interests the position in China is far worse to-day than before the international occupation of Peking. Formerly the Chinese believed foreign interests were at any rate to a certain extent identical. Thanks to recent

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events, they are better able than ever to play off one Power against another, so patently have the latter's interests been shown to diverge. A feeling hostile to foreigners exists in many parts of Northern China, and local disturbances may be expected."

The continental press is also generally quite pessimistic over the results of the expedition, altho German journals contain a

1. THE ALLIES MARCH OUT. 2. THE VICTORS RETURN!
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

good deal of congratulation to Count von Waldersee, and the Emperor has just decorated him with the highest military orders. The conduct of the Germans in China, says the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin), was admirable. "It was not the destiny of our force to fight large battles or to win great victories; and no great experience for European warfare could be gained. The troops, however, had ample opportunity to excel in just those virtues which are almost better guaranties for success in war than even personal courage. The difficulties of the country, which often hampered them, can probably be compared only with those which Suwaroff met during his heroic passage of the Alps. Yet these difficulties were overcome with iron energy, dexterity, and resolution." The press of the rest of Europe, however, professes to see no reason for the great laudation of the German generalissimo. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) fails to find anything brilliant in his achievements. So do most of the English papers. Much ado about nothing, declares *The Japan Weekly Mail* (Yokohama, published under British auspices). It is interesting to note the fact, given by the Peking correspondent of the *Journal des Débats*, that the Chinese, whose transcription of the German commander's name is *Ouo da Sze*, always speak of him as "a robber, a ferocious, well-dressed beast, even more cruel than the Russians."

According to *The Japan Mail* (Yokohama), the native Japanese press is bitterly opposed to the present arrangement of the indemnity matter. The *Jiji Shimpo* (Hiogo) is reported as printing a violent attack on Russia and Germany for their advocacy of an increase to ten per cent. in the Chinese customs duties. It says (we quote *The Mail's* translation):

"Germany and Russia have a very small share in the trade of China. England heads the list, Japan comes second, and America ranks third. Japan's commerce with China is greater than the commerce of Germany, France, Russia, and all the other countries of continental Europe put together. Small wonder that Russia and Germany would be willing to tax the trade of England, Japan, and America in order to put money into German and Russian pockets. Yet Germany claims to be profoundly anxious to develop her trade with China. If she has any such desire, her willingness to cripple that trade for the sake of gaining a few millions of indemnity reminds us of the hawk that eats its own leg if the limb is cut off and presented to it. But England, Japan, and the United States can scarcely be expected to walk willingly to the altar in order to become sacrifices to Russian and German greed."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), and the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) contain long analyses of the expedition, all of which are eulogistic of Count Waldersee and the part played by the German force. The *Pester Lloyd* ironically remarks that Russia is the only gainer by the whole affair, altho she was the loudest in demanding the preservation of China's territorial integrity. *The St. James's Gazette* (London) declares that the history of the past year in China (as set forth by the documents presented in the recent British Blue Book) shows the Manchurian affair to have been made up of the "usual progression from an alleged provisional military occupation, urgently demanded by a momentary crisis, to a permanent occupation—all this accompanied by a tissue of prevarication, tho the mistake is made by the Russian minister of discussing the details of the agreement which a short time before he stated did not exist." Unfortunately, also, it concludes, the best informed Chinese authorities consider that Russia is perfectly safe in disclaiming an intention of occupying Manchuria permanently. Her hold of the country is so unassailable that any protestations may be made with impunity.

The Singapore *Free Press* (published under English auspices) can scarcely blame the Chinese for massacring the members of the legations. It says:

"As regards the foreign ministers, somebody said that a very heavy indemnity should be demanded from the Chinese for *not*

IS THIS CHRISTIANITY?
—*Judge* (Vienna).

having killed them. A. is a coward and a driveling fool. B. rides very well in steeplechases. C. was just the man for west of the Mississippi. D. represents a dying nation with painful exactness. E. eats enormous dinners. F. and G., like E., are new men and don't know or care about anything. H. speaks no language but his own and Russian, and keeps an eye on De Giers. And J. used to be called the best-dressed man in London,

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but, having lost all his kit in the siege, has now to be content with trying to avoid looking like a beach-comber."

The Overland China Mail (Hongkong) holds that no lasting peace can come to China till the Empress-Dowager is sent into exile. Says *The Mail:*

"As she appears to dislike telegraphs and railways, she must be banished to some spot where these concomitants of modern civilization are not, and then will be unable to disturb the peace. All her proclamations must be cancelled, and be relegated to the Chamber of Horrors. The scheme of reform instituted by Kwang Hsu must be reintroduced in all its completeness, and pushed forward with a vigor that will insure its being carried out in all the provinces. The Powers are advised to mark out a 'sphere of influence,' and each is to appoint a representative to 'control the action of the provincial governors within its own sphere.'"

The armies and fleets are leaving China, concludes this journal, with separate copies of the indemnity bond, after which everything will settle down as before, till we are face to face with another outbreak, and maddened by another massacre. Prince Kang Yu Wei, one of the most progressive of the Chinese princes, agrees with this view. The exile of the Empress, he is reported as saying to a correspondent of the *Temps* (Paris), is the first thing to be done. It is absolutely necessary that she be banished to some place outside of China where she can exert no influence.

A careful estimate of the comparative merits of the different forces engaged in the Chinese expedition is contributed to the *Ost-asiatische Lloyd* (Shanghai) by a German military critic. His views, he declares, are confirmed by "all military men who are impartial judges." He begins by considering the Russians. Only an ignorant person, he says, can call their military effectiveness into question. They showed endurance and bravery, and by their discipline indicated that they are suitable for every military undertaking. Their method of discipline he condemns, characterizing it as "a forcible breaking-in, which forbids every independent thought." Their morality, he says, was on the lowest possible level. "Old nations may have been guilty of unnecessary taking of life, but it remained for the Russians to devise and carry out the most abominable outrages." The French troops impressed this critic as "negligent in uniform, in deportment, and in the performance of duty." But the Frenchmen all \$ave "so much cheerful energy that they are equal to great tasks." The French temperament is "always of great value in war." "Be it in the elegant streets of Shanghai or in the dusty thoroughfares of Peking, in desolate stations in the interior or on the frozen shore at Ching Wan Tao, everywhere the Frenchman is heard to hum his love-songs and opera tunes, everywhere his cheerful laugh is heard, and every one sees how the Chinese, great and small, have taken to their amiable enemy, and how they joke and play with him as children with children." The critic does not believe that the military efficiency of the French quite measures up to that of the Russians, especially in the matter of discipline. The former, however, were plainly much more honest and intelligent than the latter. A little more self-discipline, he thinks, would make the French soldier the equal of any other in the world, as he is superior in many respects to all others. The English troops were invariably more moderate and less cruel than the others. They also gave the impression of smartness, and their equipment was the best of all the allied forces. Their discipline, however, left much to be desired. The Indian troops of England were very poor, and "even the Chinese looked with contempt on them." The critic adds:

"To-day it is no longer possible to frighten the Russians away from a serious attack on India by a reference to the strength of the Indian army. The whole world knows now the value of the Indian troops, and, altho the English colonists in Shanghai and Tien-Tsin may clap their hands until they are sore when these sham soldiers march by, they do not thereby increase their value, nor is any Russian deceived."

In general, we are told, in spite of the enormous cost to the country, the English army "will remain a field army of the second rank so long as its officers are too proud or too lazy to learn from other nations." Coming to the Americans, this writer says:

"I will never forget them, these long, thin figures, with long hair falling partly over their collars which appears to be left intentionally untrimmed and falls in tufts over their foreheads, altho short hair is the regulation. But this extraordinary appearance is evidently studied. It is intended to do away with the impression of military subjection which the uniform is calculated to produce. Jonathan will have his own way even as a soldier. Perhaps we see in him something of what the future militiaman will be, but it is to be hoped that the latter will be wanting in that which Brother Jonathan has in common with John Bull, an excessive self-conceit, which, unfortunately, is much more disagreeable in the American soldiers than in their British cousins, because the Americans are consciously offensive while the English are most unconsciously so."

In general the critic preferred the English to the Americans. Exemptions from punishment, and desertions, he declares, were nowhere so frequent as with the American troops. The equipment of our men, he admits, was excellent, and they behaved themselves much better than was to have been expected from their lax discipline. They were not cruel either, but "they looted with all their might." The Italians made a very poor showing. They were physically inferior to the other nations and were very badly equipped. The Austrians behaved and appeared well, but there was not a sufficiently large force of them to make a general characterization. The Japanese were, in almost every respect, models. In marching power, discipline, and personal *elan*, they excelled almost all the other nationalities. Their equipment, however, might have been improved.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE LANGUAGE QUESTION IN MALTA.

IN view of the number of struggles between languages which are now puzzling statesmen—Polish against Russian and German, Bohemian against German, French against German (in Alsace-Lorraine), English against Spanish in Cuba and the Philippines and against Dutch in South Africa—the situation in Malta takes on a new significance and interest. The recently issued Blue Book of the British Government on Malta contains the now famous order of Mr. Chamberlain putting the English language on an equal legal footing with Italian and Maltese in the island, and prescribing that, in fifteen years, it shall be the only language used in the courts. The immediate occasion of the issue of this order was the refusal of an Englishman in Malta to sign a legal document in Italian, he declaring that, as he knew nothing of that language, he could not be compelled to sign any document written in it. The Italian press, which assumes Malta to be Italian in its character and make-up, is very bitter in its attacks on the British colonial office for the promulgation of this order. Alcide Ebray, writing in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), states the case as follows:

"It is well known that the population of Malta and the adjacent islands, which aggregates about 170,000 souls, belongs almost entirely to that composite race known as Maltese, which speaks a special dialect of the same name. Being located so near Italy and Sicily, it was inevitable that the Italian element should play an important rôle in the islands, and that the Italian tongue should acquire an incontestable right of precedence over the Maltese dialect. That dialect, indeed, by its very character, could not claim the honor of ever being a language of culture. It was in the nature of things that Malta and its dependencies should, from the intellectual and moral point of view, come under the Italian sphere of influence. Such was the case, and even

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now Italian is the language of the courts and of the legislative council. Italy, without having any political designs whatsoever on Malta, was flattered somewhat in her national *amour propre* to see her language and her ideas predominant there, and it was natural for 'the Dante Alighieri' (that society which corresponds to our own Alliance Française) to look upon Malta and her dependencies as a country particularly worthy of Italian sympathy and interest. On the other hand, England has never regarded Malta as other than a valuable strategic point, which the Italians hoped and believed would never be used to their disadvantage."

M. Ebray admits that the British Government can not be blamed for putting an end to a state of affairs by which an Englishman in a British colony was exposed to such serious trouble as was the gentleman above referred to. When an Englishman is concerned, says M. Ebray, of course the English language should be admitted to equal rights with the other tongues. But at this point the British Government "begins to pass from the defensive to the offensive, and now it is really the Italian language which is threatened." By making it necessary for Maltese children, after the age of ten, to choose between English and Italian, and gradually substituting the former for the latter in official and commercial affairs, the final outcome is a foregone conclusion. This order is particularly objectionable to both Maltese and Italians, says M. Ebray in conclusion, because it was not passed through the legislative assembly, but by one of the detested "Orders in Council."

The British side of the case is presented by a long-time resident of Malta. This writer, Mr. O. Eltzbacher, declares, in *The Contemporary Review* (London, August), that Malta has no real grievance against the imperial Government except the one arising out of the language question. He quotes, from the *Gazetta di Malta*, the official statement issued by the Italian members of the legislative council. It is very bitter in tone, as the following sentences will show:

"This procedure degrades the whole population, who are entitled to liberty, and want to be free, and highly and very deeply resent a law which is undeserved, even by such people as are subject to the lowest state of slavery. . . . An imposition which places us below the position of slaves. . . . Political life here . . . is too unhappy, because the majority of the people are compelled to keep silence. . . . A corrupt and corruptible policy has always been at play to terrorize the people. . . . This measure is being imposed upon us in the sole interest of the British Government, and to the greatest sacrifice of our national feelings and material welfare . . . a law which will lower us to the utmost deplorable condition that can be conceived . . . the exorbitant and most unjust expenditure upon our already exhausted revenue," etc.

The legislative council is composed of appointed and elected members, the latter (who are in the great majority) being exclusively Italian in speech and sympathies. Mr. Eltzbacher reviews the entire industrial, financial, and social condition of the island since it has come under British rule and brings data to disprove all the charges openly made or suggested in the official statement referred to. The language of Malta, he declares, is not Italian, but Maltese, a Semitic language allied to Arabic, which contains scarcely a trace of Italian influence. Less than three per cent. of the population, he says further, speak Italian. Most of the educated classes already understand English. The whole agitation, we are told, is the work of a "small, pro-Italian clique," which has practically no following, as, says Mr. Eltzbacher, "I was astonished to hear from a Maltese that probably not one-quarter per cent. of the Maltese population would like to become Italians." Malta, he declares, is one of the best administered and prosperous colonies in the world. "In fact, Malta may be pronounced to be a model community with a model administration and a model population."

The Maltese, he concludes, are "industrious, active, economical, and brave, remarkably sober, extremely fond of ornaments, and more attached to their country than any other nation in the world." These excellent qualities have brought them success wherever they have gone. With a thorough knowledge of English, the shores of the whole world will stand open to the rapidly increasing numbers of "these excellent people, for whom their tiny islands are getting too small." The measures inaugurated to enable the Maltese to acquire a knowledge of English, if they wish to learn it, will no doubt prove highly beneficial to the people in the future; and already they recognize the advantage offered by the tuition of English. "The opposition comes solely from the small pro-Italian section, who always talk loudly in the name of the Maltese, but are working in direct opposition to the best interests of the people whom they pretend to represent."

The English press generally comment in the same tone. Opposition journals, however, condemn the Government for unnecessary bruskness in the issuing of the order. Apart from the actual merits of the case, says *The Westminster Gazette* (London), it is evident that "a peculiarly difficult question has been dealt with in a thoroughly wrong-headed manner."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Industrial Instruction in Hungary.—The commercial and manufacturing progress of Hungary, which is fast making it the dominant element in the Dual Monarchy, displacing Austria proper, has been commented upon by the European press for some time. A writer in the *Économiste Français* (Paris) ascribes this progress chiefly to the excellent system of technical and industrial schools of the kingdom. This wonderful, vigorous nation, one of the most up-to-date in the world, he says, stands as an example to all other nations. It seeks to develop the national industry, "not by tariff laws, which are the creatures of mediocre minds, but by encouraging and helping enterprise in every possible way." In 1884 the budget devoted $130,000 to technical education; in 1900, $550,000. This technical education embraces schools for apprentices and courses of instruction for full-fledged workmen. It also provides for professional training, in schools for artisans, special schools, schools of higher science and art, schools of decorative art and industry for young women, schools of industrial design and a museum of industrial technology. The National Superior Council of Industrial Training, instituted in 1892, supervises the entire scheme, and gives it as much active support as it gives the commercial side of the general plan. The industrial instruction is compulsory, each commune having fifty or more apprentices being compelled to maintain a special school. In 1896 there were 104,572 of these apprentices in 366 schools. The professional instruction is under the direct control of the Minister of Commerce. It is now of ten years' standing. Each school gives complete instruction and also special technical and practical work, such as printing, woodcarving, mechanical construction, and metallurgy. The aim of these schools of artisans is to develop domestic industry where it already exists and to stimulate the creation of new branches. The curriculum, this writer declares, is the most modern, liberal, and progressive in its features as well as its arrangement.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WILLIAM HANNIBAL THOMAS'S recent book on the American negro (reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 9 and March 2) is reviewed in the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome). The reviewer says:

"The living together of two races is almost always a source of rivalry and struggle, but a fruitful struggle, which develops in both the best tendencies through this spirit of emulation. This can not be said of the race of negroes in the United States, who, since being freed, have not shown a great amount of progress. It is a sad but unassailable truth, and, instead of giving vent to a chorus of remonstrances, the negroes should rather be grateful to Mr. Thomas, who has frankly declared the results of long observation in his recent book. . . . Numberless protestations have been made against Mr. Thomas's book."

Commenting on the above review, the *Escuela Moderna* (Madrid) says: "There are 150 periodicals in America published by negroes. Among the latter are 250 lawyers and 750 physicians; and more than 300 students of this race are pursuing their studies in European universities."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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CURRENT POETRY.

The Open Secret.

By EDWARD CARPENTER.

Sweet secret of the open air—
That waits so long, and always there, unheeded.

Something uncaught, so free, so calm, large, confident,
The floating breeze, the far hills and broad sky.
And every little bird and tiny fly or flower
At home in the great whole, nor feeling lost at all or forsaken,
Save man—slight man!

He, Cain-like, from the calm eyes of the Angels,
In houses hiding, in huge gas-lighted offices and dens, in ponderous churches,
Beset with darkness, cowers;
And, like some hunted criminal, torments his brain,
For fresh means of escape, continually;
Builds thicker, higher walls, ramparts of stone and gold, piles flesh and skin of slaughtered beasts,
'Twixt him and that he fears;
Fevers himself with plans, works harder and harder,
And wanders far and farther from the goal.

And still the great World waits by the door as ever,
The great World stretching endlessly on every hand, in deep on deep of fathomless content—
Where sing the morning-stars in joy together,
And all things are at home.

—In *The Reformer* (London).

To One Espousing Unpopular Truth.

By WILLIAM WATSON.

Not yet, dejected tho thy cause, despair,
Nor doubt of dawn for all her laggard wing;
In shrewdest March the earth was mellowing,
And had conceived the Summer unaware.
With delicate ministrations, like the air,
The sovereign forces that conspire to bring
Light out of darkness, out of Winter, Spring,
Perform unseen their tasks benign and fair.
The sower soweth seed o'er vale and hill,
And long the folded life waits to be born;
Yet hath it never slept, nor once been still;
And clouds and suns have served it night and morn;
The winds are of its secret council sworn;
And Time and nurturing Silence work its will.

The Weaver.

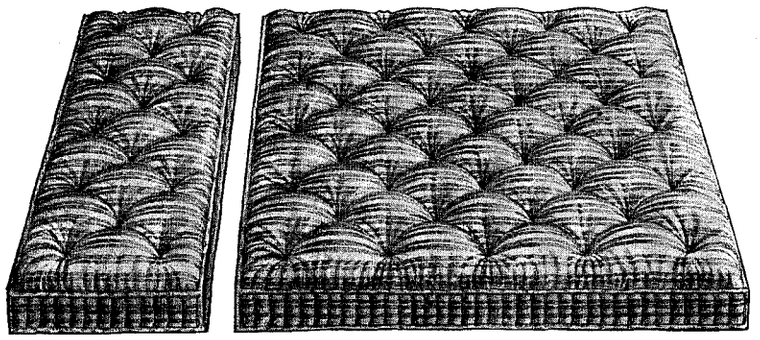
By CLINTON SCOLLARD.

In a dim-litten room
I saw a weaver plying at his loom
That ran as swiftly as an iterant rime;
And lo! the workman at the loom was Time
Weaving the web of Life.
'Twas parti-colored, wrought of Peace and Strife;
And through the warp thereof
Shot little golden threads of Joy and Love.
And one stood by, whose eyes were brimmed with tears,
Poising the mighty shears

Pears'

soap does nothing but cleanse, it has no medical properties; for the color of health and health itself use Pears'. Give it time.

Sold all over the world.



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BECAUSE it wears better. Never mats, gets out of shape nor grows lumpy; and doesn't have to be "done over" every few years, as *all* hair mattresses must. The airy, interlacing, fibrous sheets, each of the full size of the mattress, are laid on the bottom of the tick, then the top and sides are laid in around them. Hence there is even thickness everywhere and always. They are *constructed*, not *stuffed*.

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Wherewith, when seemed the weaver's will at ebb,
He cut the wondrous web.

Time weaves and weaves, and his dark brother, he
Will one day cut the web for you and me.

—In *The Independent.*

Dusk.

By VIRGINIA WOODWARD CLOUD.

Beyond the burning rhapsody of noon,
The wind's elusive harp-note in the trees,
Between the sunset and the primrose moon
There is a rapture all unknown of these—
The harmony of twilight. Nature's note,
Prolonged, pellucid, subtler far than song,
Bearing the lifted soul till it doth float
Upon the heart of night and find it strong;
Against this bar the waves of tumult fail
And tides slip back into a silent deep;
The world, beneath a white and windless sail,
Drifts outward to the vaster sea of sleep,
And thought, star-like, doth rise above Time's shoal
To find thee still—thou twilight of my soul!

—In *The Bookman.*

Banditti.

By WILLIAM HAMILTON HAYNE.

Nocturnal pilferers we can not trace,
Fantastic, fleeting, yet divine in grace,—
Swift-footed fugitives no law can bind;
Thieves who invade the chambers of the mind;
Deft-fingered burglars in the realm of rest,
Who pillage reason and yet leave us blest,—
Blest by the beauty of illusive gleams,—
The bright banditti of delightful dreams.

—In August *Harper's Magazine.*

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Polite.—"Quite polite, isn't he?" "I should say so! He is so polished that he can't tell the plain, unvarnished truth."—*Tit-Bits.*

His Business.—CAST A. WAY: "Yes, madam, I've been a solicitor for nigh twenty years."

MRS. FARMKINS: "A solicitor?"

CAST A. WAY: "Yes'm. I solicits bread an' meat."—*Tit-Bits.*

Rushed.—FIRST MILLIONAIRE: "I've been frightfully busy this week!"

SECOND MILLIONAIRE: "Is that so?"

FIRST MILLIONAIRE: "I haven't even had time to give away any money."—*Puck.*

Her Singing.—DAISY: "What do you think? Clarice went out and sang at an entertainment in a private insane asylum."

EDIE: "Did she say whether they showed their insanity much?"

DAISY: "Oh, yes; they encored her three times."—*Tit-Bits.*

Funny.—HE: "Very funny, isn't it?"

SHE: "Very."

HE: "Of course you understand French well?"

SHE: "Not a word."

HE: "But you laugh."

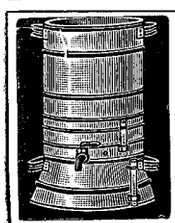
SHE: "So do the others."

[The title of the song is "Personne ne comprend."]—*London Punch.*

For Debilitated Men,

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Dr. J. B. ALEXANDER, Charlotte, N. C., says: "It ranks among the best of nerve tonics for debilitated men." Renews the vitality.



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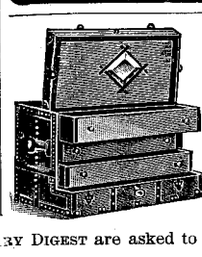

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A Surprising Answer.—A teacher was instructing a class of infants in the Sunday-school and was letting the children finish her sentences to make sure they understood.

"The idol had eyes," she said, "but it couldn't—"

"See," cried the children.

"It had ears, but it couldn't—"

"Head," said the class.

"It had lips, but it couldn't—"

"Speak," said the children.

"It had a nose, but it couldn't—"

"Wipe it!" shouted the little ones, and the teacher had to pause in her lesson in order to recover her composure.—*Tit-Bits.*

A Blunt Interpretation.—MRS. CASSIDY: "Phwhat did Norah's vocal insthructhor mane be sayin' thot she had a very mellow voice?"

MR. CASSIDY: "Very mellow" is th' polite worrud for *rotten.* Thim singin' tachers is tindershpoken divils!"—*Puck.*

She Used the Wrong Bottle.—During a recent thunder-storm at Paterson, N. J., a Mrs. William Donohue jumped out of bed and getting what she supposed was a bottle of holy water, sprinkled the sleeping members of her family. When they awoke in the morning and saw themselves in a mirror they were startled by their streaked faces. The woman, in the dark, had picked up by mistake a bottle of bluing.—*The Argonaut.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

August 30.—The situation in China remains very unsettled; the messenger bearing the Emperor's edicts is delayed by floods and the protocol is still unsigned by the Chinese representatives.

SOUTH AFRICA.

August 26.—Sixty British soldiers are forced to surrender near Ladybrand; the attitude of the Boer leaders is defiant.

August 27.—A British convoy is attacked, with serious loss, by Boers near Griquatown; Lord Milner arrives at Cape Town.

August 31.—Renewed Boer activity is reported; Boers blow up a train near Waterval, and Lieutenant-Colonel Vandaleur is killed.

SOUTH AMERICA.

August 26.—The American gunboat *Machias* arrives at Colon.

August 27.—Advices received in Washington show that Ecuador and Nicaragua have notified Colombia that they intend to remain neutral.

August 29.—Buenaventura is threatened by Colombian insurgents.

September 1.—Government reinforcements leave Colon for Bocas del Toro; the exequa-

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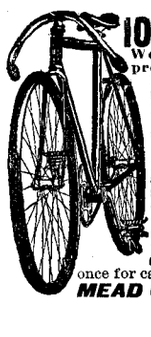

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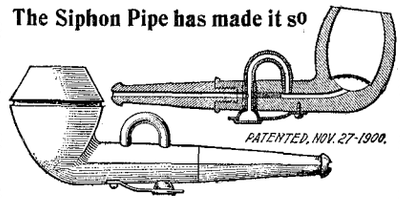

It is made with a reservoir into which all the poisonous nicotine flows.
The siphon makes it impossible for the nicotine to be drawn into the mouth. Prevents the saliva reaching the tobacco. Bowl always dry.
Blowing through the stem removes the nicotine. It can be done while smoking. It makes pipe-smoking non-injurious because it affords a clean, wholesome, enjoyable smoke, without that "old pipe" odor and taste.
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turs of all consuls of Colombia in Venezuela are withdrawn; the Nicaraguan Congress approves the Merry-Sanson treaty with the United States.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

August 26.—M. Constans, the French ambassador to Turkey, leaves Constantinople, and diplomatic relations are temporarily broken off.

August 27.—Storms sweep over the United Kingdom, inflicting great damage on the crops.

August 28.—The steamer *Frithjof* arrives at Hammerfest, reporting the safety of the Baldwin-Ziegler Arctic expedition.

August 29.—France is busy preparing for the reception of the Czar of Russia. M. Constans arrives in Paris and takes an optimistic view of the Franko-Turkish tiff.

Henryk Sienkiewicz gives to Sarah Bernhardt the right to dramatize his work, "With Fire and Sword," and it will be produced in her theater in Paris during the coming winter.

September 1.—The Russian imperial yacht, with the Czar on board, reaches Copenhagen; much interest is shown in the coming meeting of the Russian and German emperors.

Domestic.

THE STEEL STRIKE.

August 26.—The Steel Corporation starts up two more mills.

August 27.—The Corporation officials continue to make gains; President Shaffer declares that no proposal for a settlement has been authorized by the Amalgamated Association.

August 29.—A plea for arbitration is suggested by Simon Burns, of the Knights of Labor, but is rejected by President Schwab.

August 30.—The Pittsburg *Labor World* makes a severe attack on President Shaffer; the Milwaukee strikers have a conference with President Shaffer.

August 31.—The seventh week of the steel strike ends with the advantage on the side of the manufacturers; J. D. Hickey, vice-president of Bay View Lodge of the Amalgamated Association, makes an attack on President Shaffer.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

August 27.—All preparations are being made at Washington for the Sampson-Schley court of inquiry; Admiral Sampson heads the Government's list of witnesses.

August 28.—Nine are killed and twenty wounded by the blowing up of the *City of Trenton* in the Delaware River.

August 29.—The Knights Templar, in session at Louisville, end their triennial conclave with a ball, and appoint San Francisco as the place of their next meeting.

August 30.—The police scandal develops large proportions in New York City; several patrolmen and district captains are involved in corruption charges; District Attorney Philbin orders an investigation of charges against Chief Devery.

August 31.—Vice-President Roosevelt is entertained by state and city officials in Chicago, and preaches two lay sermons.

Sir Thomas Lipton arrives at Newport for the trial yacht races.

September 1.—A great flood causes half a million dollars' worth of damage in Cleveland; thirty-six people are killed in a railway collision in Montana.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

August 27.—*Cuba:* The authorities of Havana will prosecute E. C. Westall for the loss of $4,000 of post-office money.

August 29.—*Philippines:* Governor Taft returns to Manila, after establishing civil government at La Union, Ilocos, Abra, Cagayan, Isabela, Zambales, and Bocot.

August 30.—*Porto Rico:* The President appoints William H. Hunt governor of Porto Rico.

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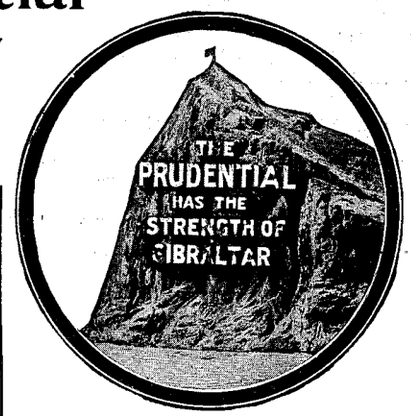

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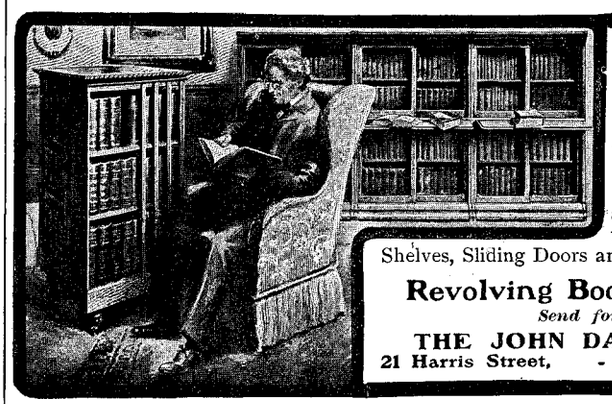

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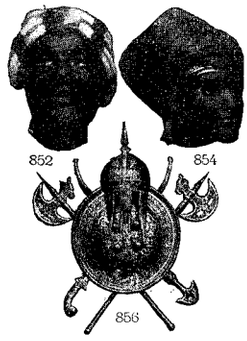

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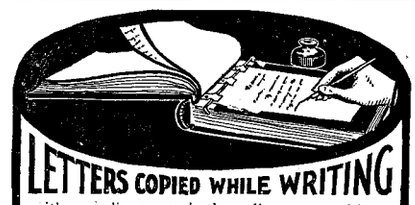
Milwaukee Papier Mache Works, 400 E. Water St. Milwaukee, Wis.



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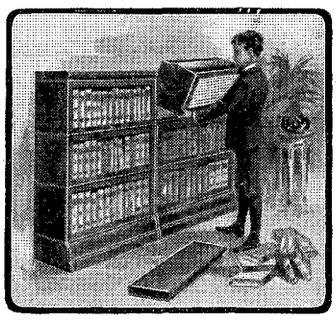

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CHESS.

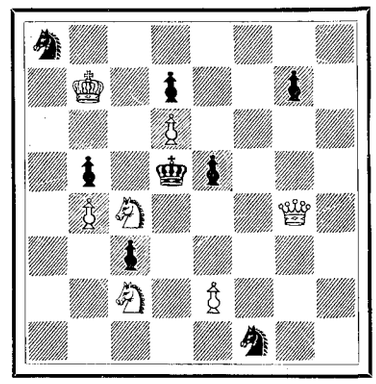
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 587.

By J. KEEBLE.

First Prize *Eastern Daily Press*, Bristol, England, Tourney 1901.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

s 7; 1 K 1 p 2 p 1; 3 P 4; 1 p 1 k p 3; 1 P S 3 Q 1 2 p 5; 2 S 1 P 3; 5 s 3.

White mates in two moves.

Something of a Puzzle.

The following problem by M. B. Jonas was published recently in *The Sun*, New York:

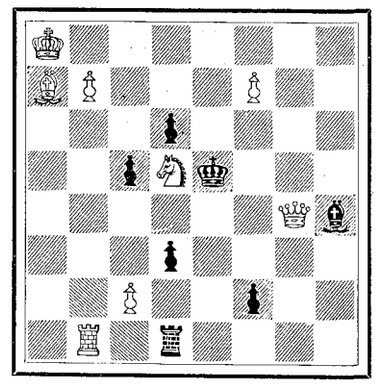
8; 3 K 2 B 1; 2 P p 2 p 1; 1 R p k 2 P 1; 1 p p 1 p 3; 5 R 2; B 4 S 2; 8.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 588.

By L. MULLER.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

K 7; B P 3 P 2; 3 p 4; 2 p S k 3; 6 Q b; 3; p 4; 2 P 2 p 2; 1 R 1 r 4.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 581.

Key-move, R—Q 6.

No. 582.

1. Q—Q B sq	2. Q x B ch	3. P—B 8 (Q), mate
K—Q 3	K x Q (must)	
1.	2. Kt—B 5, dis. ch	3. Q x P, mate
K—B 5	P—Q 7	
1.	2. Kt—Kt 4 dbl. ch	3. Kt—K B 6, mate
B—Q 3	K—Q 4 (must)	

"Much Too Stout"

The Corpulent Gentleman was Severely Lectured by a Life Insurance Agent.

A professional man of some wealth and considerable size recently determined to take out an additional life insurance policy, but at the outstart was told by the agent that he was not a "good risk."

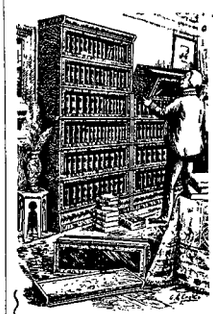
"Why," said the corpulent gentleman, "What's the matter? I am in good health, no aches or pains, nothing the matter with me. Why, I eat three hearty meals and several lunches every day."

"That's just the trouble," said the insurance man; "you are not careful about what you eat: you are much too stout." "My friend," said the agent, "you eat too much starchy food—too much 'white' bread, for instance. Starchy foods produce fat—or rather, they make stout people still stouter. On thin people starch acts the other way—keeps them thin by ruining their digestion.

"'White' bread," the agent continued, "causes more corpulency than any other edible I know of. The wheat grain does not naturally make 'white' flour since the principal part of the wheat berry,—in fact, all the most nutritive element—is of a dark color, and 'white' flour is 'white' simply because this nutritive part has been removed in milling."

"Now, if you will take my advice, you will eat bread made from Franklin Mills Flour. It is made from the entire wheat kernel ground whole; nothing is discarded except the outer husk. It is all nutriment and of more value as food than an equal amount of almost any other edible.

"Now, just you tell your wife to order Franklin Mills Flour from her grocer and if he don't keep, it write to The Franklin Mills Co., Lockport, N.Y. for their little booklet; they'll be glad to send it to you, free of charge."



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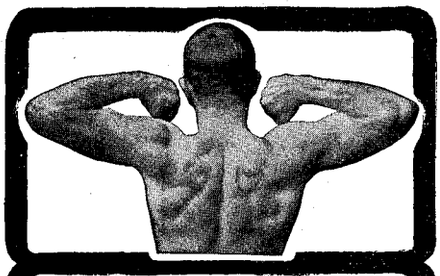
My name on every one.

If you'll send your address, I'll send you the Index to Lamps and their Chimneys, to tell you what number to get for your lamp.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.



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1. ..... P x R 2. B x P ch K x B 3. Kt—Q B 6 ! mate
1. ..... P x R 2. ..... K—Q 3 3. Q x B, mate
1. ..... P x R 2. ..... K—B 5 3. Kt—B 5, mate
1. ..... P x R 2. ..... B x P 3. Q—B 7, ch
1. ..... P—Q 7 2. Q x B ch Kt—Q 4 3. Kt x Kt, mate

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; the Rev. G. D., New Orleans; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; W. H. Sexton, Detroit, Mich.; O. C. B., Humboldt, Kan.; Dr. B. J. Bristol, Webster Groves, Md.

581 (only): C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; The Rev. F. H. Johnston, Tarboro, N. C.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; J. F. Dunn, Ocala, Fla.; R. H. R., Boyce, Va.; G. Middleton, Savannah, Ga., J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; W. B. De J., Manitou, Col.; L. H. R., Bennington, Vt.; Dr. J. M. Diaz, Santa Fe, N. M.; Dr. E. E. Harvey, Norwich, Can.; L. R., Corning, Ark.; J. T. G., Womack, Tex.; R. Myerson, New Britain, Conn.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; the Rev. P. Read, Des Moines.

Comments (581): "A genuine beauty"—M. M.; "Of only average merit"—G. D.; "One of the master's finished productions"—W. R. C.; "Very fine"—J. G. L.; "First class"—F. H. J.; "Fine"—A K.; "Very good"—W. J. L.; "Unique"—J. F. D.

(582): "Very fine"—M. W. H.; "Good"—M. M.; "Probably the best problem you have published for months"—W. W. S.; "A fine effort but constructed without regard to economy"—G. D.; "The Queening of the P is a fine conception"—J. G. L.; "If some of our king-bee solvers claim that they have reached a solution in ten minutes from diagram, with their eyes closed, I shall realize my retrograde position"—W. H. S.

We haven't published a problem for a long time that caught so many of our experts as 582. They relied upon Q—B 3, followed by Kt—Kt 5; but they overlooked P x B (Q), which is one of the finest features of the problem. For instance:

1. Q—B 3 P x R 2. Kt—Kt 5 P x B (Q) ch!!

In addition to those reported, L. H. R., and F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa., got 579; C. K. Stewart, Montgomery, Ala., 580; Dr; A. H. Brown, Hamilton, Mo., 579 and 580.

Chess-Nuts.

ALTHO Napier and Delmar tied for second prize in the recent New York State Tourney with 6½ to 3½, yet the score shows that Napier won six games and drew one, while Delmar won five and drew three. On the other hand, Napier lost three games, and Delmar two.

IN annotating his last cable-match game for *The Post*, Boston, John F. Barry says regarding a move made under time pressure: "I would rather make a move which has no analysis than to make one which had, without knowing the analysis." A good principle.

Here is a Cure.

Buffalo, N. Y., September 2, 1901.
Publisher of LITERARY DIGEST,
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Dear Sir:—We cure every case of catarrh, stomach trouble, constipation, kidney disease, congested or torpid liver and inflammation of bladder or prostate gland. One dose a day of our Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine does the work quickly, thoroughly and permanently.

We prove above statements, and will send a trial bottle of this remedy to those of your readers who write for it. We will send every bottle free, safely packed in plain box, charges prepaid. We would like to hear promptly from all those who suffer from any of the troubles mentioned. We cure the most stubborn cases.

Please give this a prominent place in your publication.

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Vernal Remedy Company,
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About the New Catarrh Cure.

The new Catarrh Cure is a new departure in so-called catarrh cures because it actually cures, and is not simply a temporary relief.

The new Catarrh Cure is not a salve, ointment, powder nor liquid, but a pleasant tasting tablet containing the best specifics for catarrh in a concentrated, convenient form.

The old style of catarrh salves and ointments are greasy, dirty and inconvenient at the best; the new preparation being in tablet form is always clean and convenient.

The new Catarrh Cure is superior to catarrh powders because it is a notorious fact that many catarrh powders contain cocaine.

The new catarrh cure is called Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a wholesome combination of bloodroot, beachwood tar, guaiacol and other antiseptics, and cures by its action upon the blood and mucous membrane, the only rational treatment for catarrhal trouble.

You do not have to draw upon your imagination to discover whether you are getting benefit from Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; improvements and relief are apparent from the first tablet taken.

All druggists sell and recommend them. They cost but 50 cents for full sized packages, and any catarrh sufferer who has wasted time and money on sprays, salves and powders will appreciate to the full the merits of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

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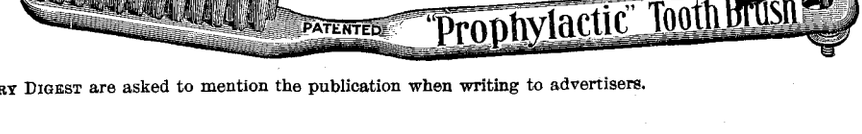

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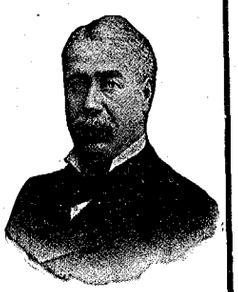

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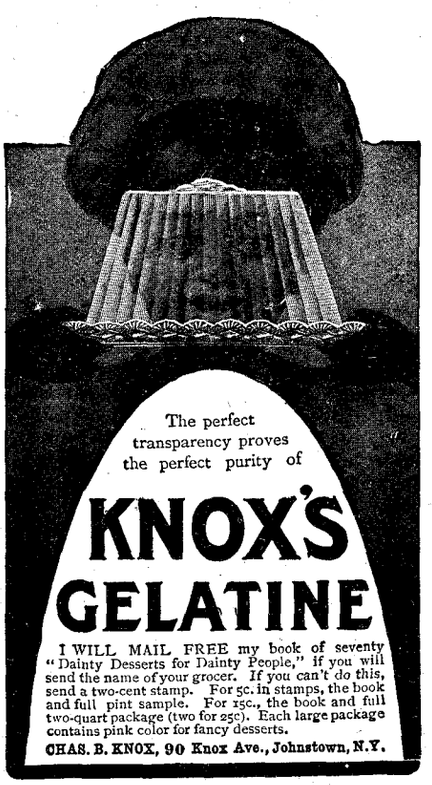

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